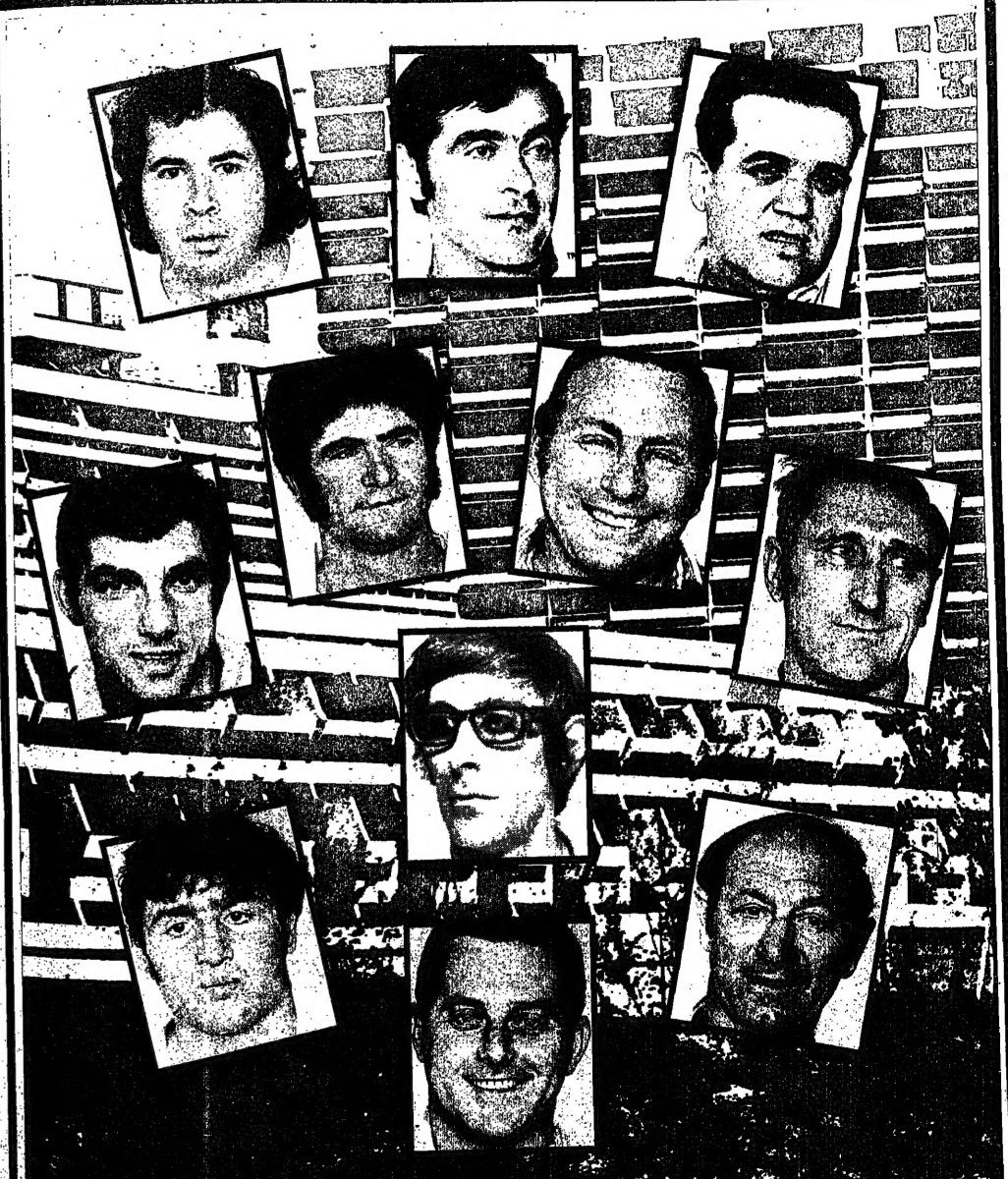
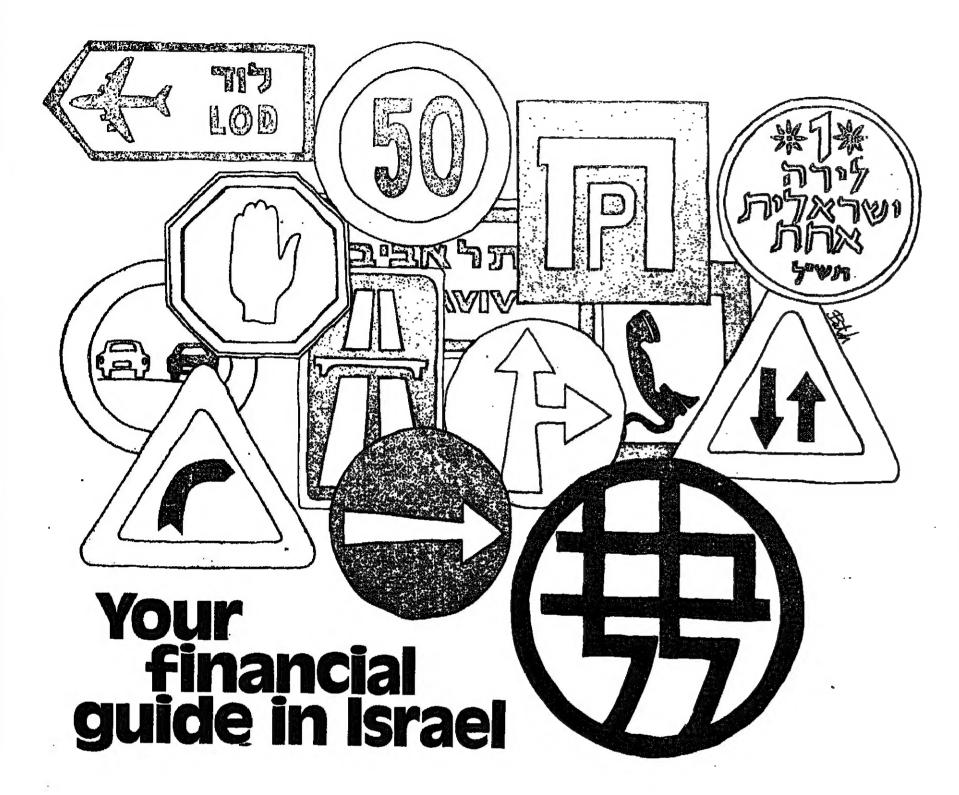


THE JERUSALEM WALLAND

Erev Rosh Hoshaus, 5733 Erev Rosh Hoshaus, 5733





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The 11 victims of this week's Munich tragedy are pictured, against the background of the Olympic viliage, where they were attacked and seized by Arab terrorists who later murdered them.

Their names:

David Berger, 28, weightlifter Ze'ev Friedman, 28, Yosef Gottfreund, 40,

Second row: Ellezer Halfin, 24, Yosef Romano, 32, welghtlifter Amitzur Shapira, track coach Kehat Shorr, 58, shooting coach

Third row: Mark Slavin, 18 André Spitzer, 80, fencing coach Ya'acov Springer, 52, weightilfting referee

Bottom row: Moshe Weinberg, 33,

#### INSIDE

drawal from Egypt has lessened the immediate danger in the Middle East, says Minister Israel Gallii in

THE ARCHBISHOPS SPEAK -Lea Ben Dor comments on some recent statements of Archbishop Raya, Rabbi Melr Kahane and Dr. Nahum

BASIC INCOMPATIBILITY— Dr. Oded Eran of Tel Aviv University analyses Soviet-Egyptian relations. Page 11.

THE SOCIAL GAP—Dr. Moshe Ater takes a look at the problems of poverty in Israel today. Page 18.

PROBLEMS OF SOVIET IM-GRANTS - Soviet immigrant doctors have had a particularly hard time finding sultable jobs in Is-rael. George Leonof explains Page 15.

SETTLING THE WASTE-LAND — Almost 50 new villages have been establishsince the Six Day War,
Abraham Rabinovich reports

THE MAHZOR IN JEWISH ART - By Michael Kaniel

individuals there is a cycliof lassitude in which the zest for action declines and solidarities fade. The task of leadership is not only to recognize these moods but to learn how to dispel them before they strike root. Nations need a periodic renewal of con-viction and purpose.

Israel has often known periods of diminished social vitality after the unifying ordeals of war and crisis. The mood is particularly tangible today. There is a new asperity of criticism, a contempt for established cliches, a rolent-less scepticism in which many things are challenged and all things put under question. There is more talk of what society owes is more talk of what society owes to its citizens than of what each citizen can do to serve and elevate the public cause. The national debate lacks a unifying theme. It is degraded on its outer margins by a strident political extremism quite out of accord with the reality of Israel's strength. In culture the output is abundant; but the emphasis is on criticism, satire, and imitation with original creativiy in eclipse.

#### Mood and reality

There is not always a logical connection between mood and reality. Morale may often decline in an epoch of success — and rise with the approach of adversity. Indeed, Israel's history confirms this pattern. When it comes to life and death there is an awesome discipline of purpose and resolve; but in less extreme ordeals the impulses of disper-sion and division take over. There

ordeals the impulses of dispersion and division take over. There is a tendency to repudiate authority is a tendency to repudiate authority is freely chosen and of unchallenged legitimacy. The truth is that we have known better how to live with peril than with success.

\*\*\*

THE anniversary year is as good a time as any to promote the next forward move in the public temper. One way to counteract psychological restlessiness and spiritual discontent is by an exercise in self-understanding. The prevailing sense of uncase undoubtedly exists; but this does not mean that it has rational justification. The list of dangers avoided and of goals approached is long enough to prove that the nation is in general command of its destiny.

The sum of it is that in little

command of its destiny.

The sum of it is that in little less than two years the war of attrition has collapsed, the cease-fire has been established, the military continue has been discretions.

In this exclusive Rosh Hashana article, the Foreign Minister calls for "a new articulation of national goals" rather than a debate which "lacks of unifying theme."

Its interests and enhances its resources, I have never been able to understand the fascination of the news media with the every-day routine of diplomacy. Every ministerial voyage is held to be charged with immense significance, and if more than one capital is visited there is a "diplomatic offensive." Simultaneously, solid progress in economic and the distribution of the control attrition has collapsed, the ceasefire has been established, the milittary option has been discredited, the Soviet presence has
receded, the terrorist threat has
receded, the terrorist threat has
receded, the terrorist threat has
peen checked and reduced, an impressive pattern of peaceful contact has arisen everywhere west
of the Jordan a continuing capacity to maintain the balance
of strength seems assured and
successive Egyptian attempts to
have led nowhere. The notion of
an authoritative "concert of
powers" directing the flow of history is both an anachronism and
a fallacy. The interests of the
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the news media with the everythe news media with the everythe news media with the everythe news media with in enswer been able
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ministerial voyage is held to be
rehaged with immense signifitance, and if more than one capitat is visited there is a "diplomatic offensive." Simultaneously,
solid progress in economic and
social consolidation is dismissed
to the footnotes as though it had no bearing on the issues of survival and peace. We are not alone
in this. Hassanein Heykul's obseswell with the everyday routine of diplomacy.

The have never the reward to be
the news media with Immense signifiday routine of diplomacy.

The have never the a star these
chas results, I doubt w

emphasis on consequences than on method. A talented journalist interviewing the Prime Minister on television asked about "political initiative" and then adnitted with engaging bashfulness that he was using "jargon." He was quite right. The question to be asked about a foreign policy is generates dynamic results. It is hard to magine anything less frozen or static than the trans-- from the defeat of the terror ists to the Soviet withdrawal from the predictions of Malaysian Algerian-Mau Mau chaos to the

Is there any doubt what the

national relations in the past two years. There are important lescial. The result is that the main forces for change will have to come from within the region. History proves that the most come from within the region. Those governments and spokesmen outside who now speak of the primary responsibility of the parties at interest are not utering mere pleties: they are conditions the prospect that 1973 might be the year of negotiation would be close to certainty if nothing but rational probabilities were taken into account.

The would be wrong to assume in our recent history belong to the same national strategy designed in our recent history belong to the same national strategy designed in our recent history belong to small comfort if we were to small comfort if we were to small comfort if we were to strengthen the outer fortification and for the same and so, ments by which a society defends atways been wrong. It is particular the context and atmosphere in the context and atmosphere in the context and atmosphere of the same national strategy designed to he small comfort if we were to strengthen the outer fortification while the economy and so, ments by which a society defends atways been wrong. It is particular to fortification, not by substant his country's diplomacy is entitled. For between 1967 and 1 always taken place on the level of

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA

of action and thought. in no case is a war liquidated by a total reconstruction of the cir-

PAGE FOUR

policy and with the prospect of compensating for the loss of Soviet number by appeal to Western Europe.

Within a few months these prospects will be expable of analytic temporary to the proper of th

tionalism that excludes diversity and constitutional freedom will simply not fit the national temper— or the needs of an economy crying out for investment. It is comforting in this context to recall that the radically centralized economies have not only curtailed freedom, they have also been incompetent both in production and in distribution.



MEANS

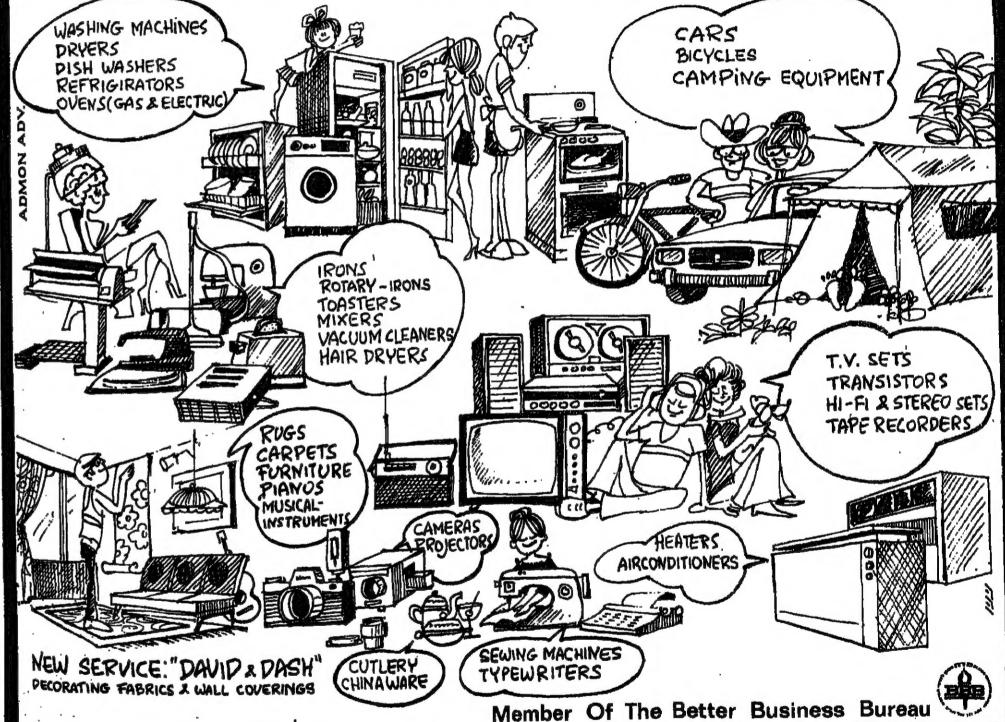
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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA

PAGE FIVE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1973

Minister-without-Portfolio Israel Galili discusses the implications of the Soviet pull-out from Egypt and other world and internal affairs with Mark Segal.



"The region is much more pacified, tensions have relaxed, and the immediate danger of war has been reduced. The threat of a clash with Soviet forces on the Egyptian front has gone. For this was a potential threat as long as Soviet troops were attended on Egyptian soil, and were likely to intervene, or to get involved, in confrontations with our forces as a result of Egyptian military initiatives."

I wondered whether conditions were now more propitious for such declares: Israel is a reality. Talk about the liquidation of Zionism in Arab lands means the liquidation of Israel. That means a third world war and that; too, is utterly unrealistic."

Soviet plans

The Minister said it was clear this kind."

I wondered whether conditions were now more propitious for such the Soviets have gone. For the grave danger threatening Israel from the presence of Soviet forces in Egypt no longer exists."

Q. Why did they leave?

A. "Undoubtedly as a result of developments in Soviet-Egyptian relations against the background of American policy in the region."

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THE immediate danger of wer dependence. From this as don't want to drop this demand, and the prospect of a movement away from the prospect of the pro

likely to intervone, or to get in confrontations with our confrontations with our confrontations with our models in confrontations with our models in the confrontations with our models in the sasest of the confrontations with our models in the sasest of the confrontations with our models in the confrontations are in the prospect of an Egyptian of an Arab military victory. The solute in the confrontations are in the prospect of an early model in the prospect of an early model in the confrontations are in the confrontations are in the prospect of an early model in the prospect of the confrontations are in the prospect of an early model in the prospect of the confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the prospect of the confrontations and not confrontations are in the confrontations against the background and not confrontations are in the confrontations against the background and not confrontations are in the confrontations and not confrontations are in the confrontations and not confrontations are in the confrontations and the confrontations are in the confrontations ar

Q. Does this new development tendencies could re-emerge in provide an opening for improved some American circles, particular-

was to be regarded as a partner in peace talks.

"Yes, he is, but not on the basis of the Federation programme he publicized on March 15. I would say that the Jordanian monarch has displayed capacity for withstanding internal storms and a modicum of understanding for the Arabs of Eretz Israel. He does not belong to the Eastern Front, and has prevented the armies of Syria and Iraq from maintaining bases in his territory. I would like to hope that he understands that peace is possible, especially if negotiations possible, especially if negotiations are conducted on the basis of recognition of the need for substantial changes in the old boun-

TURNING to internal politics, I asked how it was pos-sible for the leaders of the Lavariance on such major issues as nture borders, policy in the ter-ntories, and relations with the Arabs of Eretz Israel to find common ground in the Party platform for the 1973 elections?

Mr. Galili is confident that this is possible on the basis of a democratic decision.

democratic decision.

"In other words," he says, "the electoral platform of the Labour Party will be framed by a major effort to achieve agreement, and by a democratic resolution of all those issues on which there is no agreement. That is how it was in the past and that is the only way things can work in the future. Members of the Labour Party have expressed opinions that deviate from the 'oral doctrine' and that is their right. But so far, there has been no challenge to the basic programme on which to the basic programme on which we went to the polls last time. To judge by the press, I wouldn't be at all surprised to see such a challenge submitted, but I am quite confident that the Labour Party will not so hack on the poll. Party will not go back on the political programme on the basis of which it won the trust of such a large section of the nation.

"We can't disregard updating the programme to suit it to changing circumstances, and resolutions will have to be framed accordingly. But I say with the deepest conviction that no change has taken place that would require any adjustment in Party policy. Just because an individual member may have altered his views. it have altered his views, it not mean that the Party whole is committed."

Does Mr. Galili favour the pro-Does Mr. Galili favour the proposal to advance the general elections? He says he does not, "although it could be more expedient for our Party. I think that alterations in the date for an election can only be justified in the case of force majeure or crises that are not artificially engineered." But, he added "we must prepare ourselves for the possibility of an early election if our coalition partners should impose it on us."

wanted to know whether there was any justification in maintain-ing the alliance with Mapam in view of the opposition tactics increasingly adopted by that par-ty of late. The Labour Party Minister spoke fervently of his support for the continued existence of the Alignment, and said he hoped that the Mapam Convention in December, would vote for it too. for it too.

However, he had this to say:

The Alignment has to be built on common responsibility, which is not only of the formal kind. It must be based on freedom of thought and expression for its partners, and on clear and agreed

tical resolution for Mapara, and future work plane, at chairm on dues industry of well especially for the Kilbutz Artzi of the Caldnet commutes on Sets sometimes of law blends. The

logical decision of the greatest 45th outpers when 1967 Giffs the ligaristic liders of an examinent.

Think they will prefer not life said he was convinced that two, we have to be very careful to return to the sterile separ-settlement would proceed apace to look after the rights of local atism that they must remember in keeping with the Government's unbabitants and to work out fair well from their spell in opposition, basic policy. This would be speared apace arrangements with them. Our fully Moreover, I can only hope that clally the case in the Jordan Rift ture settlement will be mainly they will not speak to the processor, with and the Refis Approach.

our achieving our aims."

I wanted to know — and I Assuming the hat of leader they will not part company with and the Rafia Approach.

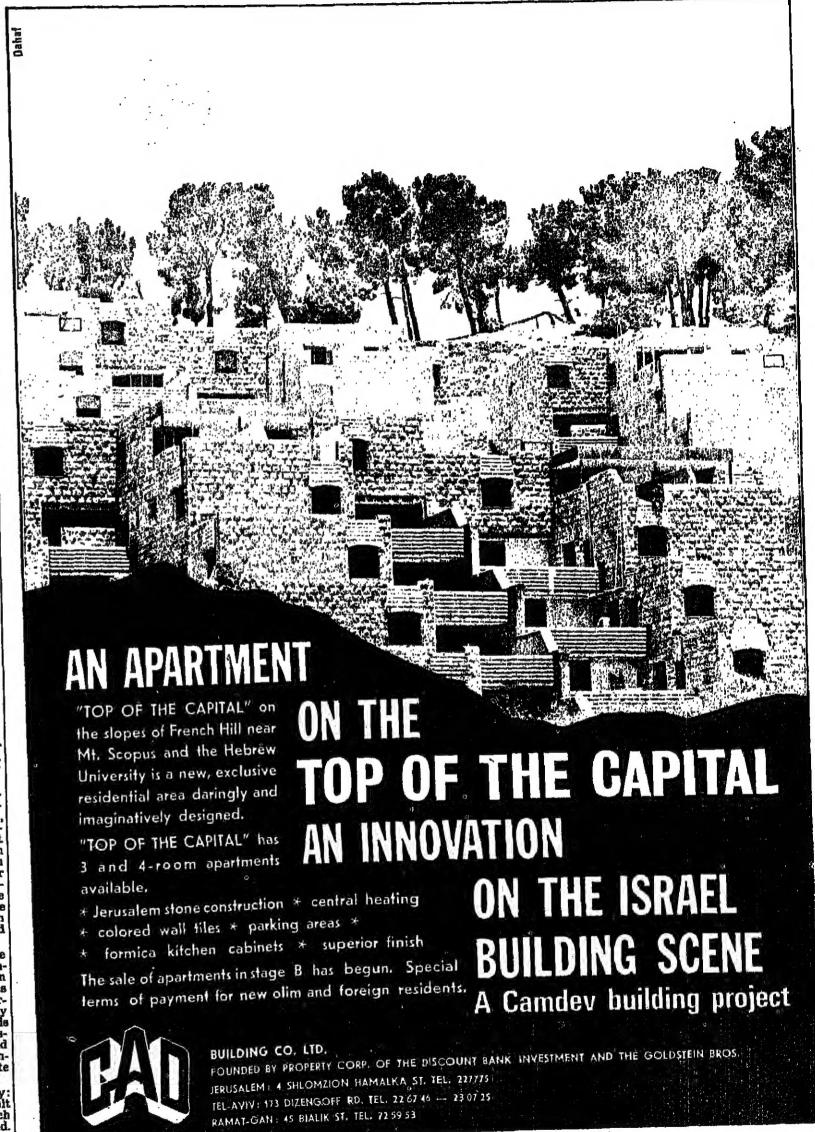
Was putting my question on September 1— whether King Hussein was to be regarded as a partner was to be regarded as a partner was to be regarded as a partner.

Moreover, I can only hope that cially the case in the Jordan Rift ture settlement will be mainly and the Rafia Approach.

On uncultivated lands. Above all, "I consider it essential to intended to movements affiliated with the Later and the Rafia Approach.

The property of the Kibbutz Hame'uhad their brothers in the two kibbutz affiliated with the Later and the Rafia Approach.

The property of the Kibbutz Hame'uhad their brothers in the two kibbutz are crease the population there, to lation and occupations that do not make progress in discovering require agricultural lands."



THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972





THIS ROSH HASHANAH

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himself if his advice is patently ally or dangerous. Successive governments in England suffered for some years from the often wild and woolly pronouncements of the "Red Dean" of Canterbury. He probably administered Cathedral affairs very carefully, but could launch grotesque accusations all around without having to answer for them.

Our own tribe of archbishops

is not even of our own aponing, They come from Lebuson, New York, snywhere. Rabbuson, New York, snywhere. New York, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

DABBI Meir Kahnne would like to go and demonstrate in the mayor, shelf in a discussion of the pressure of the form and frighten the mayor, shelf in a discussion of the form and frighten the mayor, shelf in a discussion of the form and frighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his publishors return to the border mily, had a soft spot for the fighten Golda into letting his common for professionals from Russla, because we aren't going to take Zahal to Moscow, are we? He must be trying to fighten all of the Jews. For our song good, of course, Each has a policy to press may and each is an archibishop is a man who has been appointed to the canter out and solve in the canter out any clander in the most ungest of tasks, and the professionals have going to cannot actually leaves him for the had personally encourage. For our own good, of course, Each has a policy to press the fights of the fights and in the streets by the rabble of the fights of the fights

views: that his party failed to views: that his party failed to combine with any other group or to gain a single seat in the Knesset does not disqualify him but may indicate the genuine extent of support for Dr. Coldman. extent of support for Goldmann — certainly a deal less than the 8,000 citizens then required to elect a Knesset Member. But if several hundred of them are students in Jerusalem not tied to jobs and free to go to demonstrations, and the others include some speakers and some letter-writers, the support can be made to seem much

# Archbishops give advice

By LEA BEN DOR

PAGE ETGHT

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA

PAGE NINE

and the great family of its volunteers and subscribers extend their best wishes TO THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL as they usher in the celebration of the Twenty Fifth Anniversary of Independence

> With pride and joy in its growth we reaffirm our commitment to further its well-being and economic stability in the year ahead

Soviet-Egyptian relations seems to be partially the re-

The initial Egyptian demand on July 18 was for the withdrawal of only a portion of the Soviet personnel, comprithe Soviet personner, comprising those advisers responsible for training and instructing Egyptians in the use of Soviet pment. Moscow's immediate reaction was apparently to call Cairo's bluff. The Soviets refused to believe that the Egyptians would want to lose their tians would want to lose their military credibility. They therefore felt free to warn the Egyptians that if they persisted in their demand, the Soviet forces manning Egypt's sir defence would also be removed. Moscow must have calculated that Cairo would find the prospect of having to face the prospect of having to face the Israeli air force without an adequate defence system so daunting that it would be forced to back down.

President Sadat's response President Sadat's response was, however, to engage in some bluff-calling of his own. Confident that the Kremlin would not want to risk the loss of Egypt as a strategic base, he broadened the original bid for Soviet withdrawal to include significant portions of de significant portions of the Soviet strategic forces in Egypt. The Soviets complied rapidly and totally, thereby es-calating the war of nerves.

#### No substitute

The Soviet Government's toughness with Sadat — which has also been demonstrated by its later rejection of the Egyptian proposal for summit talks on future relations — represents Moscow's current belief that Egyptian properties of the Egy that Egypt will not be able to find an adequate substitute for Soviet services. At this time the situation remains fluid; each side needs the fluid; each side needs the other, and each has certain bargaining chips. It is likely, therefore, that public recriminations will subside after a while, and that Soviet-Egyptian relations will reach a new, though lower level of equilithough lower, level of equili-brium. Nevertheless, it is high-ly doubtful that the Soviet presence in Egypt will ever reach the pre-July 18 level

Whatever the future course of Moscow-Cairo relations, the Soviet leaders will not be able for long to ignore the plain fact that their entire Egyptian policy — a policy based on the exploitation of the Egyptian debacle in the Six Day War to establish a Soviet strategic presence in the area strategic presence in the area now lies in ruins. The Kremlin will have to realize, if it has not yet done so, that Egypt could not be a genuine ally after June 1967. Whereas in the case of Soviet relations with India, for example, both states have had a common enemy in China, Egypt and the U.S.S.R. are not preoccupied with the same enemy. For 17 years, Soviet Middle Eastern policy has been alming at the elimination of Western influence and its ultimate replacement. placement by a Soviet preswhen Egypt was engaged first in a fight against the Baghdad Pact, then in taking control of the Suez Canal, and later in leading the struggle of the "progressive" against the "reactionary" Arab states, there was a great deal of common ground in Soviet and Egyptian policy. But after the Skr. Day War, when Cairo's main procedupation was with en 1965 and 1967 main preoccupation was with the elimination of the consequences of Israel's aggression."
differences between Soviet and
Egyptian interests in the region were greatly magnified.
The Soviet Government's misreading of the situation was
demonstrated by the fact that
it chose to broaden its obless it chose to broaden its objec-FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

tives in Egypt at the very time when the common denominator of the Soviet-Egyptian alliance was diminishing

Some unity of purpose did, of course, persist after the 1967 War. Moscow's most pressing need was to restore its own credibility and stifle Arab criticism, and this dictated a vigorous diplomatic campaign, hoth in the U.N. and elsewhere, as well as the substantial rearmament of Egypt, How-ever, when it became obvious that the Kremlin's long-term policy was determined primar-ily by its far-ranging ob-jectives, global as well as re-glonal, the divergences between the two unequal partners came the two unequal partners came to the fore. Neither side was capable of fulfilling the expectations of the other, and he alliance was soon subjected to increasing strains.

The Egyptians desperately needed — and therefore expected — a rapid, massive but short-term Soviet involvement with the limited purpose of forcing Israel to accept Cairo's terms for a settlement. What

realized that its ability to exploit the tension, which had paid such handsome dividends in the past, was significantly reduced by the growing risks of conflict not only with Israel, but with the U.S. as well. As the risk grew, so did the dif-ferences with Egypt over the extent and purpose of the So-vict involvement. For this reason it is quite likely that, des-pite its concern for the stra-tegic implications of the recent developments in Egypt, Moscow regards the eviction of its ad-

nel with some relief.

WHILE some Soviet leaders, particularly those supported by the military establishment, were prepared to go much further than others in the fulfilment of Arab expectations, there were those who realized, albeit reluctantly, that the anti-Israel policy did not constitute a solid base for the Soviet-Egyptian alliance. The existence of such an attitude was evident from the attempts

The U.S.S.R. and Egypt:

C.P.S.U., the A.S.U. plays a very small role in the policymaking process.

#### Sadat's suspicions

The Kremlin also sought to establish less formal links with various individual members of the Egyptinn elite, cultivating a coterie in which people such as Ali Sabry or Abu Nur were especially prominent. Unfortunately for the Russians, the steps they took to build up their influence, particularly in the context of an Egyptian succession struggle, were regarded in Cairo with the greatest experience. greatest suspicion. Last year's insuccessful attempt at a coup d'etat by Ali Sabry, Sharawi Gom'a and Mahmoud Fawzi was seen by Sadat as a Soviet attempt to remove him from

And rightly so, too, since at the very least — even as-suming they had no part in the plot — the Russians could hard-ly have been ignorant of the attempt in advance, yet they failed to aiert Sadat in time. It was all the more suspicious

of the agreement, in which the parties pledged themselves cialist achievements, was regarded by some observers as an indication that the Soviet Union had secured the right to intervene in the event of a major political reorientation in Cairo Though the Soviet leadership may have been toying with such an idea, later developments have proved its futility. Indeed, the ink was hardly dry Indeed, the ink was hardly dry on the signatures of the Podgorny-Sadat Agreement, when Sadat took an active role in crushing the pro-Communist coup in the Sudan, in July 1971. This was a practical demonstration to Moscow that it had made little headway in the ideological transformation of the Egyptian polity.

Moreover, there was no evi dent intention on Moscow's part to bring Cairo into line by force. Quite apart from the technical difficulties that would be involved in any such at-tempt, Moscow is prevented by weighty political considerations from treating a recalcitrant Egypt as it treated Hungary in 1956 or Czechoslovakia in 1968. For to do so would not only be disastrous in terms of Soviet relations with the Arab states — let alone other "third world" allies -- but could also risk the derailment of the Soviet campaign for a European Security Conference and seri-ously exacerbate relations with the U.S.

#### Insecurity

The current crisis in Mos-cow-Cairo relations has proved that, despite the existence of formal agreements of varying degree between Moscow and several Arab regimes, Soviet influence in the Third World remains insecure and does not have the ultimate sanction ne cessary to enforce its perpetua tion. Soviet imperialism has therefore been not so much a genuine imperialism of the tra-ditional sort but rather a quasiimperialism based on toothless agreements with client states.

Whatever the short-term consequences of the current crisis, the Soviet leadership is likely to reassess its entire attitude towards overseas non-Communist allies. The option of concentrating again on the sup-port of the local Communist parties and running a per-manent risk of alienating existing regimes is certainly not admissible as far as Soviet policy is concerned. None the less, the Soviet Government may be less willing in future to involve itself either in foreign aid projects or in regional antagonisms, and more inclined to concentrate on developing a self-sufficient capability for projecting Soviet power into areas remote from Soviet ter-



The current crisis in Soviet-Egyptian relations demonstrates the ultimate insecurity of Moscow's influence with the Arab allies, writes Dr. Oded Eran, associate director of [ \sqrt{1}] the Russian and East European Research Centre at Tel Aviv



the Kremlin was in fact aiming

at was a more-or-less perma-

# University.

serving long-term Soviet in-terests. Egyptian demands for tactical intervention against Israel therefore came to be viewed by the Kremlin as the ineluctable price of its strategic presence. But the price was steadily mounting in terms of both political risk and ma-terial cost.

Unwise concealment To be sure the Soviet Government did everything pos-sible to conceal the basic incompatibility inherent in the alliance with Egypt. The Soviet involvement in the "war of attrition" launched by Nasser in the spring of 1969 was a lacely of the street of Kremlin's desire to fulfil Egyptian aspirations as far as com-patible with its own national interest. From the Soviet viewpoint, the war of attrition was an ideal compromise be-tween the Arab desire to fight Israel with tactical involvement by the Soviet Union and its own unwillingness to jeopardize its global interests by get-ting caught up in a full-scale military operation aimed at re-covering the Sinai desert for Egypt. But its decision turned out to be unwise.

The more deeply embroiled the Kremlin became in Nasser's adventure—first logistically then with missile crews and finally with combat pilots—the more it

the Six Day War to find a broader footing for its influence in Egypt than the Arab-Israel conflict. These attempts led to an expansion of the Soviet role in the Egyptian economy with such projects as the Aswan Dam, the Helwan metallurgical complex and the Alexandria shipbuilding facilities.

A deepening of economic relations was, however, secondary to the main Soviet effort, which aimed at fashioning a durable alliance firmly grounded in genuine ideological affinity. Moscow made a major effort from the outset to widen its support to encompass all the politically relevant sectors of the Egyptian body politic. The rearm Egypt was made conditional upon Nasser's purging the officer corps of "unreliable elements." Strenuous Soviet efforts were also made to pen-etrate the formidable Egyptian security apparatus.

The main Soviet endeavour however, was directed at Egypt's single mass party, the Arab Socialist Union, in the hope that this might be forged into a reilable pro-Soviet political instrument. To some ex-tent, the Soviets have here been the victims of their own misconception which equated the Egyptian and Soviet political systems and saw the A.S.U. as the counterpart of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They have overlooked the fact that, unlike the

since the timing of the aborted coup coincided with Sadat's initial effort to hegotiate an interim settlement through American mediation, an idea which was, and remains, anathema to Moscow.

#### Cairo sensitivity

ANWAR SADAT

The Egyptians also appear to have been highly sensitive to the inflation which the role of the Soviet ambassador in Cairo had undergone. This reminded them uncomfortably of Lord Cromer, Britain's viceroy in Egypt during the early days of her imperial presence. To this one must add the shocking behaviour or the ways of viciting haviour on the part of visiting Soviet officials. A case in point is the recent revelation by is the recent revenuous by Hassanein Heykal of offen sive comments on Islam made by the Central Committee's for-eign liaison chief, Boris Pono-marev, in the presence of Egyp-tian officials. And all this apart from the insufferably rude treatment to which Egyptian army officers and men were often subjected by their Soviet instructors and supervisors. There can be little doubt that There can be little doubt that a great many Egyptians were only waiting for an opportunity to repay the Soviets in kind.

The 15-year Friendship and Cooperation Agreement concluded by Podgorny and Sadat in May, 1971 served, for the Soviets, as compensation for the complete failure — reflected in the Sabry debacle — of their effort to increase their influence in Egypt. Article Two

#### Soviet bases

The availability of such ca pability would lessen Soviet strategic dependence on continental bases along the shores of the Mediterranean, and thereby enable Moscow to downgrade its support of specific national Arab causes. To be sure, some degree of Soviet involvement with Egypt will con-tinue to dovetail with Soviet regional interest, and the Kremlin is therefore likely to remain a staunch supporter of the Arab cause against Israel. Such supcause against Israel. Such support is, however, apt to become progressively devoid of real operational content, and one can envision a return to the type of relationship between the Soviet Union and Egypt which existed under Krushcheven that is dislocation without the support of the support — that is, diplomatic support buttressed by arms supplies, but no systematic effort to exploit the armed Arab-Israeli conflict for immediate Soviet strategic purposes.

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA

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PAGE ELEVEN

PAGE TEN



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ADMON ADV

PAGE TWELVE

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1973

# The social gap: Drawing the poverty line

K for heart-searching, par-ticularly about one's behaviour to one's fellow creatures. It is therefore timely to ask whedoing their social duty. Not many years ago, this question would have been answered un-hesitatingly in the affirmative. When in 1966 the Horowitz Committee submitted its report on social equality, it refrained from including positive recommendations — as it had been asked to do — because it found israel to be more advanced in this respect than most rich welfare states, and because the government already had more measures for improving the so-cial services on its agenda. Since then, however, the Committee's findings have increas-ingly come under fire, and at best are said to be obsolete. Concern over social inequality has of late been dominating quarters the extent of poverty in this country is regarded as both outrageous and menacing; in others, such views are label-led sheer demagogy.
As usual, black and white

simplification does not clarify the issue. First of all, one has to bear in mind that in this discussion, two different concepts are used as if they were entical. "Poverty has become the acceptable way of discussing the more disturbing issue of inequality," state the American sociologists S. M. Miller and P. A. Ruby in their recent "The Future of Inequality," reflecting the modern welfare approach which ori-ginated in post-war Britain. gnated in post-war Britain.
But whatever may be said in
favour of the modern view of
poverty as extending far beyond shortage of the means
required for remaining alive
(and able to work), once it is
equated with lack of equality,
the discussion must move to equated with lack of equality, the discussion must move to a utopian level, because people are not equal, and neither can nor wish to be so. Of course, equality need not necessarily imply identity; it can mean different things to different papels. But once one starts people. But once one starts measuring it, a common yard-stick must be applied, and the answer is often meaning-

#### Vital distinction

In Israel, the distinction is particularly important, for two reasons. Living standards here have been rising rapidly, and by now the majority of our poor are relatively well off as far as bare essentials are concerned. Few people in this country are hungry or undernourished, or without a place to live. The distribution of semi-inverse consumer goods of semi-luxury consumer goods can afford to buy them. Only one-third of all Israeli families are without a television set; one in ten does not have a refrigerator. The quality and price—of cigarettes is rising steadily. These facts seem indicate that poverty is on

On the other hand, inequalities are far more pronounced here than in some countries of com-parable size, quite independenty of income disparities, owing to the ingathering of exiles from all over the world, and the consequent clash of cultures. Different traditions, skills, ways of life, tastes, per-sist, and cannot be reduced to money terms. Many of the fric-tions and tensions indeed have little to do with standards of income. Children from Oriental

communities are very often at a disadvantage in a school system based on the Western pattern. A different approach to employment, leisure, thrift, family life, etc. must result in different progress at work and in society, resulting in different income grading-not the other way round. The recent increase communal tension is partly due to the growing sense of national identity—in particular after the Six Day War - which tends to reduce the cohesion

tends to reduce the cohesion of communal groups and to make people more aware of their differences.

Of the six major aspects of the modern concept of poverty, only three belong to the realm of conventional economics, namely: equality (or nomics, namely: equality (or lack of it) of income, of property and of benefits from social services (education, health, communications, etc.). The other three concern mobility, parti-cipation in national decisionmaking, and social prestige, all of which depend largely on human factors, which can only

By MOSHE ATER POST Economic Editor

the time being, equality in this wider sense is ruled out in this country. It does not exist anywhere. Moreover, until a homogeneous Israeli nation emerges, the persisting social differences must inevitably make themselves felt in career, income, and property gaps. Fortunately, there is reason to believe that cultural, educational, career and prestige in-equalities are tending to di-minish, and that there is a desire to strengthen that trend. But having reduced the issue to more practical and manageable proportions, one is manageable proportions, one is still faced with its tremendous complexity. What is the extent of poverty in Israel? What are its causes? Many attempts have been made to answer these questions by reference to easily detected and tangible symptoms; but one may doubt whether much credence should be placed in these, because whether much credence should be placed in these, because they may reflect, not shortage or availability of income, but different uses of it. Thus, a recent survey showed that there was a density of three and more persons per room in only 1.3 per cent of Western Jewish families as compared with almost 16 per cent of Eastern ones (and almost 50 per cent of non-Jewish families). However, while among Western faever, while among Western families there was a clear re-lationship between residential density and income level, this was not the case among Afro-Asian Jews. Caution also has to be exercised in comparing nutritional standards.

#### Median wage

The best picture is probably provided by reference to the country's median wage level, which may be assumed to readequate for a modestly decent living. If the poverty line is drawn at an income level of 40 per cent of that median, 11 per cent of urban Jewish families were below it, according to a paper prepared by R. Roter and N. Shamai on the basis duction of a minimum wage, agreed in 1972, and the massive expansion of old-age pensions, of children's allowances, and of welfare payments.

For 1968-69 the lower poverty line — below which even a modest living standard could not be maintained — was flect the income considered THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE --- ROSH HASHANA

of the figures in 1968-69. If the poverty line is drawn at 50 per cent of the median wage - as is done in the U.S. the poor constituted 21 per cent of all our urban families, and 23 per cent of the urban Jewish population. At the time in question, the population below the upper poverty line num-bered over half a million. Over half the underprivileged

familles had a breadwinner 55 years old and over, most of them of pensionable age. About one quarter of the heads of poor families were women widows or divorcees. About one third of the poor population were families of six and more members. Indeed, about 40 per cent of the large urban families were below the upper poverty line. One third of the breadwinners were not working, but about one half were wagecarners, and one seventh selfemployed. Obviously, the major causes of poverty were old age, big families, broken homes, and inability to earn an adequate income, even in con ditions of prosperity and full employment. This inability was probably due mainly to lack proper vocational training or social adjustment, or to a combination of both. Another contributory factor was ill-

These figures do not tell the whole story, because they referonly to differences in cash incomes. If income from property is included, the gap may be even wider. Unfortunately, no be influenced gradually, over an extended period. It must therefore be accepted that, for up-to-date figures concerning the distribution of property are available, but one factor that must be borne in mind is income from German restitu-tion and other foreign sources which bolsters the position of many European and "Anglo-Saxon" families.

It is bitterly ironic that pay-ments intended to make good the iniquities perpetrated by the Nazis have been increasing social inequality in this country, but the fact cannot be disregarded In recent years, income from foreign sources has accounted for about one third of our aggregate pri-

vate saving.

At this juncture the question may be asked: where does Israel stand by international standards? Computations made standards? Computations made last year seem to show that inequality here is approximately the same as in the U.S., somewhat greater than in Canada, but less than, say, in Britain, and — of course—than in the developing countries. That finding is doubtless less flattering than we tended less flattering than we tended to believe. However, we cannot be certain that it is completely reliable, nor how the situa-tion has been developing in recent years. While statistics indicate that inequality has been increasing, wage differ-entials seem to have been decreasing. A survey of wage-earners income in 1971 showed that the share of the lower 30 per cent of Israel employees has increased, and that the gap between per capita in-comes of Western and Eastern families, and of large and small families, has narrowed slightly. Other factors which must have an influence in the same direction are the intro-

a childless couple, plus about IL70 for every additional member of the family. Since have risen by about one third. This would mean that a couple would now need approximately IL270 a month and a family of four, say, IL400. The provision of such an income should not be too difficult when one considers that the minimum wage is to be IL425 a month, and that in most working fami-lies, one quarter of the income comes from sources additional to the main carner. As a mat-ter of fact, some welfare experts expect this development, coupled with the recent expansion of national insurance. to move large groups of people from below to above the poverty line, and to reduce the poverty problem to the hard core of families requiring spe-cial aid and individual atten-

#### Word of caution

Hopeful though this may be, word of caution must be added, in any case with regard to social inequality, of which the income gap forms only a part. The fact must be faced

achleved solely by government measures and fiscal policies, that it also depends vitally on people's attitudes. Thus, chilployment relief, intended to supplement a regular wage, may easily become a substitute for it, leaving a family as needy as before. The agreed minimum wage is likely to be ineffective if the trade unions continue to insist on maintaining - if not increasing - the wage differentials above it. And conditions of persistent inflation, property owners will continue to enjoy a preferential reaucratic inefficiency and corruption, black wages and pro-fits must wreak havoc with the best in welfare schemes. And in a society bent upon spicuous" consumption, even small disparities of income are hound to generate envy and tension. Progressive taxation, good public services and social insurance may take the sting out of inequality within a framework of sound economic policy and a national sense of responsibility. But without these preconditions, they are likely to fail in their purpose.

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PAGE THIRTEEN

#### IMMIGRATION AND ABSORPTION

#### RECENT TRENDS

IMMIGRATION since 1967 has been a special chapter in the history of Israel, representing a new and dynamic relationship between Israel and the Jews of the world, and by its very quality making new demands on

The two outstanding developments of this period were a notable increase in immigration from the West, and the breakthrough from the Soviet Union since the fall of 1971.

absorption instruments and methods.

In round figures, 150,000 people immigrated botween 1968 and the end of 1971. Over 27.000 more entered Israel in the first six months of 1972.

Unprecedented numbers alone do not distinguish this immigration from previous waves. The professional and demographic characteristics of Aliya 1971 were described in a report transmitted early in 1972 to the Board of Governors and the Assembly of the Jowish Agency. There has been little substantive change since. The pattern still reveals a high concentration of professionals. an age distribution curve with a large proportion of young families and single people. a relatively small average number of persons per family, and, in the case of Eastern Europe, a much smaller percentage of aged persons than before the Six Day War.

There are, of course, variations within this pattern. Immigration from Asia, for example, brings fewer professionals, almost no single people, larger-than-average families. Young families from Latin America tend to immigrate accompanied by their elderly parents, rather than to come first and establish a bridgehead, as North American families are likely to do. On another level, the Soviet immigration presents a wide range of Jewish cultural backgrounds, from quasi-assimilated young people from the big cities of Russia itself, through the heirs of the rich Jewish culture of the borderlands and the Baltic States, to the proudly traditional orthodox families from Georgia.

These and many other variations create a divorsity of problems and needs, and de-

mand flexibility and individualization of the absorption process.

The Jewish Agency Department of Immigration and Absorption operates various types of initial absorption facilities which make it possible for the new immigrant to begin the process of integration while he is seeking employment and permanent housing. These facilities - absorption centres, hostels and kibbutz-ulpanim - ere open to immigrants who require or choose this transition period of up to six months, and especially to those for whom an immediate elementary knowledge of Hebrew is a condition of satisfactory work adjustment. Immigrants are directed to the various types of facilities according to their needs.

Absorption centres receive mainly academically trained persons and free professionals for whom intensive language courses are indispensible, and chiefly those who are accompanied by their families. Hostels are open to immigrants whose trades or professions give them a reasonable chance to obtain employment quickly without much knowledge of Hebrew, and who can continue to study in after-work ulpanim. Kibbutz-ulpanim concentrate on young single people who, by and large, have no defined professional goals, and for whom it is advisable to provide further knowledge of the "Israeli reality" so that they can determine plans for their future in Israel.

39 absorption centres provide 7,000 places, 34 hostels provide 5,000 places and kibbutzulpanim provide 2,000 places. Under optimum conditions, there are two periods per year, thus making it possible to serve approximately 28,000 immigrants annually. However, bottlenecks have built up in absorption centres and. particularly in hostels, and ad hoc solutions have had to be found in the rental of resthouses and hotels.

The most serious problem in assuring regular turnover in hostels is the lack of appropriate housing for single people and two-member family units. The proportion of

single people in the total immigration was 35 per cent in 1970 and 28.5 per cent in 1971. Two-person families, including a number of elderly couples, represented about 40 per cent of the balance, in each of these two years. In addition to creating backup in the initial absorption facilities, the lack of small housing units may be an important factor in the decrease in the immigration of single persons, particularly from the West.

In addition to providing a centre in which the immigrant can learn the language and obtain many forms of guidance toward achieving permanent absorption, the initial facilities seek to accomplish other basic aims.

One of these aims is the dispersion of population. Absorption centres and hostels were established throughout the country with the intention of stimulating the immigrants to settle in areas other than the central and coastal regions.

A second aim, linked to the acquisition of a working knowledge of Hebrew, seeks to lay the foundation of cultural integration. Programmes include discussion groups and courses in Jewish history and the geography of Israel and entertainment, folklore and trips. Various voluntary agencies are active in this area.

A third aim is to further the social integration of the immigrants. Meetings are arranged with the settled population in social and professional settings. Initiative and selforganization are encouraged. Even the closing down of communal eating facilities in most of the absorption centres was designed to promote independence and contact with the community, and contribute to the avoidance of a "hothouse" atmosphere which could compromise future integration and create dependence on the absorption machinery. A primary instrument in social integration is the immediate absorption of children into the State educational system, in schools near the facility in which they live.

With regard to social integration, a survey indicates that in 1971 many immigrants reported that they had had little social contact in the previous twelve months with Israelis, and many others that they had had no such contact. Much work remains to be done in this area, both with the immigrants and with the population as a whole.

In general terms, the schievement of the basic aims of the initial absorption facilities is handicapped by prolonged stay in the various centres, due to difficulties in finding employment or housing, and particularly to finding both within reasonable proximity of one another. Nevertheless, it is clear that these facilities answer a vital need, and will have to be expanded and refined as there is further increase in immigration, especially of skilled professionals from the Soviet Union.

From a Report presented to the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency for Israel.

Presented as an advertisement by the Public Relations Division of the Jewish Agency

# Seeking 'natural' job solutions

with a critical question. It is this:

are not so encouraging, he admits, still mainly male preserves."

The composition of this immigrature hope to absorb satisfactorily the large numbers of academic workers and members of the free profession, if they con
of academic workers and members of the free profession, if they con
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The composition of this immigrature and preserves."

The question of how the econtion, with its high ratio — 40 per composition of the free professions, presents a critical and profession, if they contion, with its high ratio — 40 per composition of the free professions, presents a critical and profession and preserves."

The composition of this immigrature and preserves."

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The composition of this immigrature and the checkup. The decountry, would probably come to less than another, the direction of Israel's inter-ministerial committee headchallenge. This percentage, which is almost identical among limits.

The composition of the examination, comthem like that any more, and for would probably come to less than another, the direction of Israel's another, the

THE chief complaint among new-

academic degrees concerns a point

in the words of Dr. Julian Nudel-

man, honorary secretary of the Association of Newly-Arrived Pro-

fessionals from the Soviet Union,

"that there are certain objective

forces acting against the smooth absorption of academic workers."

The most glaring among these, he says, is the absence of any

single authority informed of cur-

rent employment opportunities in the country, or "what the picture

Noting that Soviet specialists also encounter refusal to recognize their particular medical skills,

Dr. Nudelman says this is espe-cially regretful at the present time. On the one hand, Moscow is

demanding impossible "academic" ransoms for diplomas, which no

professional man working in Russia is able to raise. On the other hand, even if the money were found, scores of would-be 'immigrants would find, on arrival, that their high-priced certificates are practically worthless in Israel.

Dr. Nudelman is now a surgeon in Hatfe's Russhare Working Ros

in Haifa's Rambam Hospital. Be-

edge of the despondency of those

'Live illustrations'

ever be granted.

fore his departure from Leningra

ofessional man working in Rus-

be tomorrow, next month,

comers from Russia with

55 per cent of all adult immigrants omic system, but of an educational

By GEORGE LEONOF

end of that year, only 10 per cent of those registered have not found jobs, and most of these are women, of immigration, spearheaded by the newcomers from Russia.

by the newcomers from Russia.

has confronted Israel planners

Other aspects of the situation

of those registered have not found jobs, and most of these are women, of them are women, not been completely discarded by The large Jewish population on some of those concerned with about the East Const of America, where usually the family's supplementary the newcomers from Russia.

Other aspects of the situation of them are women, not been completely discarded by The large Jewish population on some of those concerned with about the East Const of America, where they have come from branches of the Second Aliya. To medical examinations, could be entabled as a supplementary that a supplementary the second which is supplementary to a supplementary the second with a supplementary that are the supplementary that

of the free profession, if they continue to arrive at the current west, is far higher than the pressure?

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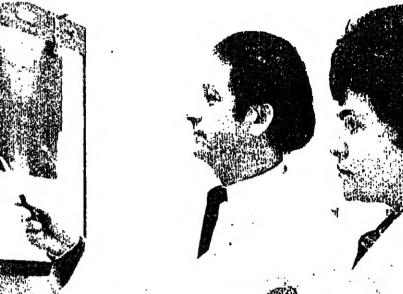
The inter-ministerial committee values of Israel's plastic survanced is thinking in broad, bold terms. The medical field, for instance, it is considering schemes which in the medical field, for instance, it is considering schemes which in the medical field, for instance, it is considering schemes which in the medical field in the medical field is thinking in broad, bold terms. The medical field is thinking in broad, bold terms. The medical field is the medical field in the medical field in the medical field is the medical field. register for work within a year system, which is very different abroad."

tients coming from friendly coun- various branches of the economy of arrival in the country. By the from the Western one to which

He concedes, and deprecates the tries in the region, and even from over the next five years.

Statistics show that, since the end of 1970, Israel has managed to find employment for newcomers to find employment for newcomers to an extent unknown in other to lamingration. Dr. Effect which the special statistics of the free countries of the free to find the special statistics show that, since the labour force, a figure already four it will come up with concrete suggestions by the end of the year. Special statistics show that, since the labour force, a figure already four it will come up with concrete suggestions by the end of the year. Special shows that, since the labour force, a figure already four it will come up with concrete suggestions by the end of the year. Agreements could be sought with a suggestion of the suggestions of the free problems. Members of the free problems are suggested as a suggestion of the suggestio raim Ahiram. Director of the Abprofessions arriving from the velopment of our economy must
sorption Ministry's Planning and U.S.S.R. Dr. Ahiram points out,
be planned in a way that will ensorption Ministry's Planning and U.S.S.R. Dr. Ahiram points out,
be planned in a way that will ennumber of years. In Israel, the up with a factually-based estimate Research Department, says that are products not only of an econ- able us to find useful employment Government might build special of what the country's manpower for the talent flowing here from hospitals and sanatoria for parequirements are likely to be, in abroad."





New immigrants from the Soviet Union, with academic degrees and professions, have not all found it easy to find suitable jobs in Israel. The Post's GEORGE LEONOF reports on some of their problems, after talks with a group of medical men and women and the officials responsible for their absorption.

# The problems of Soviet doctors

last year with his wife and 17-year-old son, he had been among

ther jobs and ostracized socially, to coordinate even such elemenand who are obsessed with worry tary data as what medical workers who in effect work independently
about whether their request will are needed, and where, be it docabout whether their request will tors nurses or laboratory workers. often no more than two or three
aver he are the contract of the c tors, nurses or laboratory workers. often no more than two or three "Some 40 offices deal with the times a year — of qualified docallocation, hiring and firing of tors. They are the product of three-He was speaking at a gathering medical workers — and not a year courses at special medical

achieve this so long as the administrative structure of our health system remains unchanged."

The system, he found, is unable to coordinate even such elementary of the system and the such class of the system in a system i

of some 20 medical workers, rangular and contains an accurate, up-to-ling from a candidate of the date list of vacancies on a national U.S.R. Academy of Sciences to a dental technician, whom he had technician, whom he had linest together to provide "live illustrations" of the bitterness aroused by "bureaucratic, formalistic and soulless" absorption produced by "bureaucratic, formalistic and soulless" absorption prometically all newly-arrived medical institutions in various in search of work because what graduation from these specializations in search of work because what graduation from these specializations in submitted his documents to the first Soviet capacity, to a front-line division. Later, on recovering from a wound.

Intervent off, in his professional capacity, to a front-line division.

Later went off, in his professional capacity, to a front-line division.

Later, on recovering from a wound.

With regard to the feldshers, he first complaint voiced by practical-says, the failure to recognize their qualifications is so incomprehensible.

Cardiac therapist

Dr. Ina Mikhailson, of Riga, introduced by Dr. Nudelman as a stormatologist.

Shortly after his arrival in Israel, he submitted his documents to the ing in heart allments, university in search of work because what graduation from these specializations.

last year with his wife and 17year-old son, he had been among the most active fighters for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate, taking the struggle as far as the Communist Party's Central Committee, He has first-hand knowlmittee, He has first-hand knowlmittee, He has first-hand knowlsign of the developed for an intensive course "to complete his istry of Health to issue a permit to the formation of such a communist of the formation of such a committee. Senior officials of the studies" as a dentist. "Now I ask the struggle as far as the correction procedures. I am just as trifling formalities.

Dr. Nudelman describes as "utmittee, He has first-hand knowlsign of the development of time" it takes the Ministry of Health to issue a permit to the formation of such a comintensive course "to complete his to the formation of such a comintensive course "to complete his to the formation of such a comintensive course "to the ing to the law.

Dr. Nudelman asks some of the people affected by the law to speak come you? What should I reply? I wasn't prevented from working Paul Yankelson-Azornikov, 59, in Russia even after Boris wa a dentist of 33 years' experience sentenced. (Borls Azernikov. 25-in Kalinin, some 200 km. north of year-old atomatologist and pris-Moscow, finished a three-year oner of Zion, was sentenced to dental school in 1941 and two days three-and-a-half years' imprisonlater went off, in his professional ment last October, the first Soviet

making a personal visit to the someone in the Health Ministry acture has a stomatologists.

He displays thick files containing correspondence with more than 100 medical workers who have arrived from Russia in the same search of work, because there is an almost universal failure to answer letters within a reasonal visit to the same time. Months go by before all months, but, he stresses, what I tell you is not based not expected from these letters alone. I have had repeated the Health for example, not all steams and other terms of the Health for example, not all steams and the terms of the Health for example, not all steams and the terms of the Health for example, not all steams and the terms of the Health for example, not all steams and the terms of the Health for example, not all steams and the terms of the Health for example, not all steams and other terms of the Health for example, not all steams and other terms of the Health for example, not all steams and other terms of the Health for example, not all steams and other terms of the Health for example, not all steams and the terms of the Health for the Health and include the claim on Israel, but the was offered a store the case with a regardance of the Health for the Health for the Health and include the same and other terms of the Health and include the claim on Israel for a permit to practise.

The Work of Health for example, not all medical institutes implies."

The Work of Health and inclears and other terms of the Health and inclears and the term in the Health Ministry from these specially for the Health and inclears and the term of the Health and inclears and the term of the Health and inclears and the term of the Health and inclears the call that the Health and the term in



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA

# Problems of Soviet doctors

(Continued from page 15)
cialist in cardiac physiotherapy."
Mikhail Volper, 37, who graduated as a psychiatrist from the
Dechter Institute of Leningrad, and subsequently became a Candidate of Sciences, was introduced to me as "Volper: 19,000 rubles." Tall, slow, and quiet-spoken, he constantly raises his eyebrows, as he appears as the problem.





Haifa absorption center-emm-niphen were largely dissipated in the "labyrinthis of bureaucracy." His attempts to obtain literature on aimingrant's rights and obligations were fruitless. "No one here would commit himself. I was referred to Jorusalem."

His 11 years' experience in the Besserv Institute of Psychiatry as a psycho-neurologist apparently counted for nothing when he applied for work in the Acre psychiatrish in spitel. "They told me I could fill in a form and participate in a public tender."

Erracs Naradeisky, stomatologist apparent hopsist and plastic surgeon, is only two years younger than, but nowhere near as calm as the psychiatry as early accounted for nothing when he applied for work in the Acre psychiatry as a psycho-neuropolist apparent of the one to which Dr. Mikhailson gist and plastic surgeon, is only two years younger than, but nowhere near as calm as the psychiatry as early counted for nothing when he applied for work in the counted for nothing when he applied for work in the counted fill in a form and participate in a public tender."

Erracs Naradeisky, stomatologist purpose of the counted fill in a form and participate in a public tender."

Erracs I strain and plastic surgeon, is only two years younger than, but nowhere near as calm as the psychiatry engineer, has hence of fered a post as a medical officer in the sanitary departments of three separate towns, while fully work at the sanitary departments of three separate towns, while fully work as the fill in the professions of the present dipole the counted fill in the fill of the surge of unallain and and content of them.

Year's training

As for stomatologists, his department of them.

Year's training and copied and copartment of the surge of unallain and and content of them.

Year's training and polatic and their families.

And yet Soviet dentists who have a functionally and their families.

And yet Soviet dentists who have a function the professions — undergoing and accepted by a Jerush of the professions — undergoing the professions

curricula, for the degrees, awarded by various institutions throughout the world, on the basis of informa-tion supplied by the institutions

themselves.
Dr. Pechthold admits that feld-shees have no equivalent in Israel. shers have no equivalent in Israel, and hardly anywhere in the West. He concedes that their three-year course puts them in an entirely different category from "medical assistants," who simply wait upon doctors. While Dr. Nudelman insists that feldshers have completed a nurses' course as part of their training, Dr. Pechthold is quite certain that he has no authority to recognize them as constantly raises his eyebrows, as he speaks, as though himself surprised by what he is saying.

"You know," he says, "the mass media in Israel, or a good part of it, creates the impression that Soviet doctors aren't real doctors.

Well, let me tell you that the Jow-ish doctors—and they constitute a considerable portion of the profession—wouldn't be able to work in conditions as they are in Russia if they weren't good."

He found that his days in the Haifa absorption center-cum-ulpan were largely dissipated in the "la-"

Tauber)

He concedes that their three-year course puts them in an entirely different category from "medical assistants," who simply wait upon doctors. While Dr. Nudelman insists that feldshers have completed a nurses' course as part of their training, Dr. Pechthold is quite certain that he has no authority to recognize them as nurses. "Not even a doctor would be qualified as a nurse without some special training," he says.

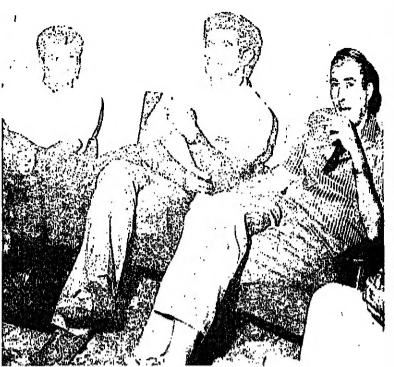
He adds that his dopartment would be only too giad to be able to supply trained nurses, of which

but not in his speciality, pathology. He decries the "completely cise instructions. It is guided at present by the World Health Organization's Directory of Medical ly when the country badly needs their services. Good Soviet doctors, he insists, are as good as in 1967. The directory lists details of mean problem is that in Israel represent by the World Health Organization's Directory of Medical ly which togsther will train 18 more. Questioned as to the adequacy of the undertaking, he insists that their services. Good Soviet doctors, he insists, are as good as in 1967. The directory lists details of mean problem is that in Israel it is mostly private practice, and they mostly private practice, and they are not equipped to work in 'capitalistic conditions,' which they were educated to regard as wicked."

wicked."

It will cost the Government up to IL30,000 to bring a Soviet dentist up to scratch, he says, but this is still far less than the cost of educating a dentist in Hadassah's Medical School, the only one in the country producing dental surgeons.

Soviet dentists point to the extreme paradox that exists in the dental profession here. Dentists are in short supply, and treatment



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RIDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA 1972 THE JERUSALEM PUST MAUAGINE — RUDII DASHANA

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PAGE SIXTEEN

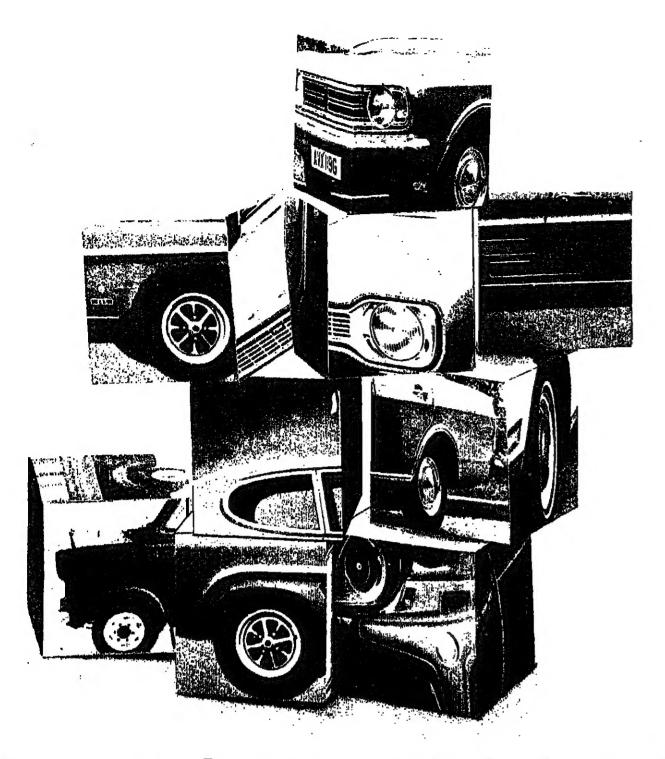
We wish all our guests and friends

A Happy New Year

ABRAHAM DRESNER

Zion Hotel, Haifa;

THE JEHUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - BOSH HASHANA



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Nahal shepherdess can fork in Golan Heights.

# Settling the wasteland

Forty-nine settlements have teen set up across the former Green Line in the past five years, and they have already begun making a significant contribution the country's food production. Last year, these fledgling settlements, a dozen of them Nahal outposts engaged in only limit. outposts engaged in only limit-

PRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICII troducing industry in many of them right from the beginning.

THE name of Argaman, beWe're investing more in content of the problem. stowed four years ago on a sun-baked strip of wasteland in the lower lorden Valley, is already known the few years for the annual profession that the strip makets of London.

that the names of many immigration, the settlers in the

many extracts in Europe.

Temperate climate
The northern Colon Hidghts is the closest thing in the functy to a European climate statistic in the closest thing in the functy to a European climate statistic in the closest thing in the functy to a European climate statistic in the closest thing in the functy to a European climate statistic in the closest thing in the functy to a European climate statistic in the closest thing in the functy to a European climate statistic in the closest thing in the functy to a European climate statistic in the closest thing in the function of the color of the property of the function of the color of the property of the function in the closest thing in in the closest the closest thing in t

SETTLEMENTS

# The Mahzor in Jewih art



The book which includes Rosh Ishana and Yom Kippur prayers has a prominent place in the history of Jewish religious art and includes some of the best examples of micography, miniature decorative lettering done by the Sofer (scribe)



ram's horn, is sounded on both Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. Painting pictures on the shofar is forbidden, but it can — and often is adorned with decorative

book that people takes gogue on Rosh Hashan at Kippur and on the che tice was known by Ball 12th century, sines Ball 12th century, sines Ball 12th century, sines Ball 12th century, sines Ball 12th century protested and the Sefer Hassidim Island the Great period and the great period of and the great period of and the great period of a sillustration began millustration began millustration began millustration began millustration for the most beautiful later: the most beautiful later: the most beautiful later: the most beautiful later is most beautiful later when most beautiful later is most beautiful later when most beautiful later is most beautiful later when most beautiful later is most beautiful later is most beautiful later when most beautiful later is most beautiful later when most beautiful later is most beautiful later when millustration is millustration and later when millustration is millustration and later when millustration is millustration and later when millustration is millustration in the millustration in the millustration is millustration in the millustration in the millustration in the millustration is millustration. dred years or so, from to the mid-Most of the example appear to have been

primarily for the use of syna-fogue cantors. They are large, leavy tomes illuminated with big initial-word panels and written in told lettering that could be easily seen by the hazean leading his congregation in prayer in a very poorly lit building.

MICHAEL

KANIEL

The illustrations, often very elaborate, sometimes even sumptuous, were probably executed by Iswiah artists and miniaturists, although there is no distinctive "lawish" style. Medieval Hebrew illuminated manuscripts faithfully reflect the prevailing style of the area in which they were produced. Very often the artist was the shofer, the scribe who wrote the text, and one feature of Jewish ornamentation is the scribe's extensive use of micography miniature decorative lettering. The sofer might also embellish his pages with text artistically written to form figures and geometric designs.

#### Medieval Mahzorim

The very few medieval Mahzorim surviving are by no means
solated examples of Jewish ceremontal art: they represent a crosssection of the festival prayer
hooks in use in German synatogues of the period. Among the most notable ones we still have are the "Worms Mahzor" (1272), the "Laud Mahzor" (c. 1290), the "Mahzor Lipsia" (or Leipzig c. 1300) and the "Tripartite Mahzor" (c. 1320).

The most lavishly illustrated of these, and undoubtedly one of the most outstanding among the surviving medieval Jewish manuscripts, is the "Mehzor Lipsia" in the Shrary of Leipzig University. This contains textual illustrations for virtually every important Sabbath and festival day in the Jewish calendar. A specially notable and curious feature is the distor-

to a specific contemporary Jewish attitude towards figurative art reflected in the Hebrew religious manuscripts of Southern Gerthe faces of the human depicted in the illustra-by the addition of bird

The many illustrations in this Mahzor offer an illuminating picture of the life and customs of the period. One example is the picture of a child being initiated into the study of the Tora by being given a honey-coated Hebrew Aleph-Bet to lick—graphic portrayal of the Psalmist's words that "the Lord's Tora is... sweeter than honey from the honeycomb." Egyptian 'knights'

A poignant commentary on Jewish life in the Middle Ages is the picture of the flight of the Israelites from Egypt, pursued by Egyptians who are depicted as Crusader knights in armour bearing swords and pennants and astride chargers.

ing swords and pennants and astride chargers.

Like the "Mahzor Lipsia," the "Worms Mahzor" also contains depictions of people whose heads are distorted. This, apparently the oldest surviving example of the genre, is among the treasures of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. The colophon of the scribe, Simha ben Jacob, states expressly that the Mahzor was written for the use of a synagogue hazzan.

Mahzor was written for the use of a synagogue hazzan.

The outsize "Laud Mahzor," in the Bodieian Library at Oxford, was obviously also written for a synagogue cantor. Colourful initial-word panels sometimes encircle entire pages and the human figures are distorted by the substitution of heads of birds, dogs or dragons, or by having the

faces left blank.
The "Tripartite Mahzor," whose three volumes are dispersed in different collections, is distinguished by ministures in the French-Gerby ministures in the French-German tradition, and large, decorative initial-word panels. Although only some of the men have their faces distorted the women in this manuscript are all depicted with bird or animal heads. The distortion of the human face by various devices, notably by the substitution of bird-beak for human features, is the common desubstitution of bird-beak for human features, is the common denominator of all these Mahzorim.

The custom cannot be unrelated

A notable example of these is the "Birds' Head Haggada" (c. 1300), which is in the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. It would seem that the device of substituting the heads of birds for those of that the device of substituting the heads of birds for those of humans was regarded at the time as an acceptable method of avoiding a contemporary halachic prohibition against making complete human figures in violation of the injunction of the Second Commandment: "Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth."

In seeking the rabbinic authority for the decision that the human form could be depicted as long as it was either left incomplete or else distorted in some way it is reasonable to assume that it was the great scholar Rabbi Meir of Rothenburg (1215-1293), known as the Maharam, the outstanding halachic authority and spiritual leader of 13th-century European Jewry.

Animal figures

#### Animal figures

A brief but very significant halachic responsum by the Maharam states that he has been asked whether it is proper to decorate Mahzorim with figures of animals. He replies categorically that "it is certainly not nice (b'vadai lo yafeh) to do so, since when they look at these figures they divert their hearts from the Almighty; nevertheless, from the Almighty; nevertheless, they do not fall under the prohibition of 'Thou shalt not make unto thee..."

In other words, while Rabbi Meir could not condone the practice of Illuminating Mahzorim with miniatures of animals, he could not forbid it either, as it could not forbid it either, as it was halachically permissible. The creation of a substantial number of illuminated Mahzorim executed for and used by synagogues throughout Rabbi Meir's main area of influence would tend to substantiate the hypothesis that

these were exempt from any ha-lachic prohibition, although they were replete with depictions of human beings.

human beings.
At least one Israell authority,
Dr. Bezalel Narkiss, detects the
strong influence of the Maharam
in the text and illustrations of
the "Mahzor Lipsia." He suggests
that in medieval times the rabbis
not only commissioned the manu-



Warsaw, 1900. Kaniel Collection,

further indication that the practice of distorting human heads can be traced to Rabbi Meir comes from the "Tripartite Mah-zor" produced in southern Germany about 25 years after the Maharam's death, which, as we have said, also depicts human, bird or animal heads. The scribe, who may or may not have been the illustrator as well, goes out of his way to emphasize in each of the three volumes of the Manzor that Rabbi Meir was his teacher and includes a number of piyutim (poems) composed by Rabbi Meir, an indication that he

believes his work to have been executed in accordance with the great man's principles.

great man's principles.

In another responsum, Rabbi Meir refers to the opinion of a great sage of the previous century, Rabbi Ephraim be Isaac of Ratisbon (Regensburg), who objects to depictions of heavenly bodies but permits depictions of animals, trees, and of the human form provided it is not complete. Significantly, he objects to depictions of "partsuf adam," the human face.

According to this halachic inter-pretation, depictions of humans where the face is distorted bewhere the face is disorted young recognition or, by extension replaced by that of a bird or animal, would be acceptable, since depictions of birds and animals

#### Decline of illustration

After the 13th century, the practice of filuminating prayer books for the synagogue gradually fell into disuse. This may have been a reaction to a possible infiltration of the non-Jewish practice of the veneration of statues and icons. The revulsion against such a trend may well have led certain rabbis to proclaim more stringent halachic interpretations regarding figurative art in religious books.

A number of printed Mahacrim

A number of printed Mahzorim of the 16th and 17th centuries, executed in Italy and Holland, still carried attractive woodcuts, generally of biblical scenes or the signs of the Zodiac. The practice of illustrating prayer books, how-

gether.

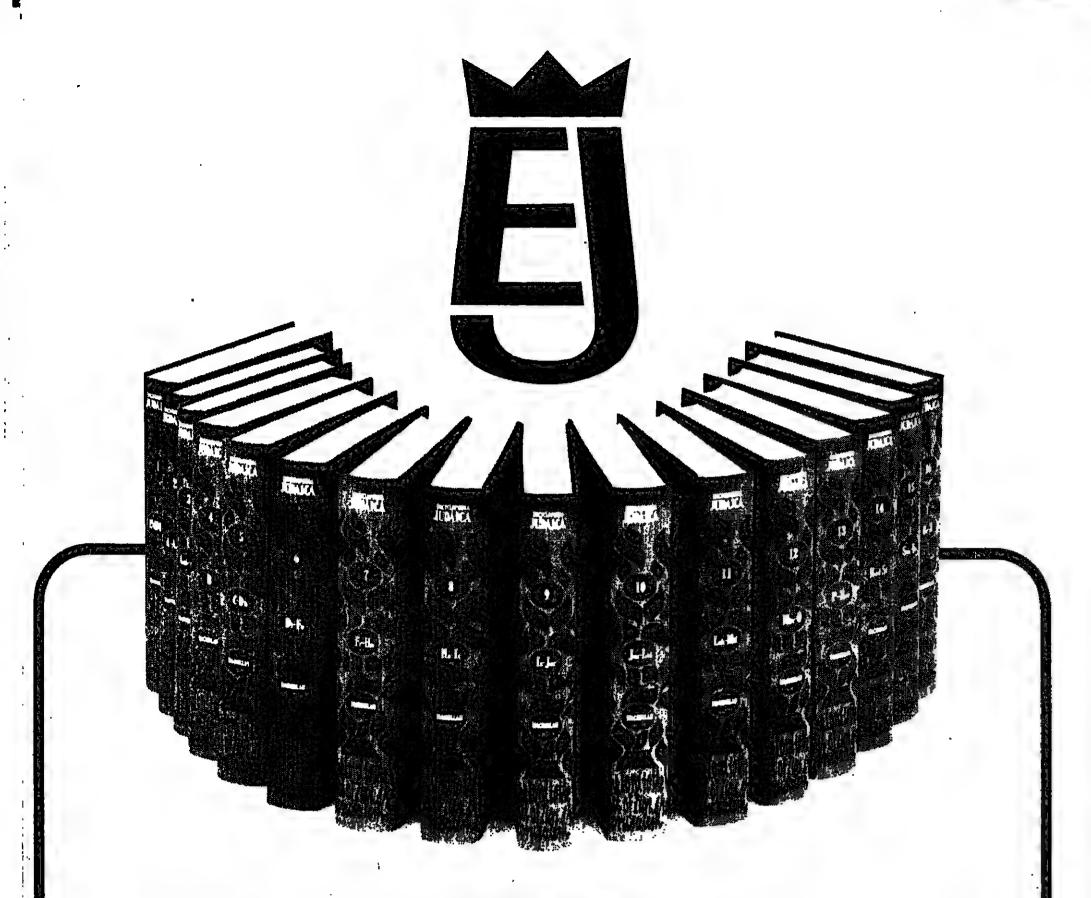
It is interesting to note that one 19th-century sage, Rabbi Haim Palaggi, deplored the fact in these words:

words:

"I am exceedingly wroth at the many people who expend so much money on expensive white clothing and do not care to buy attractive Mahzorim for Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, to fulfil the verse, "This is my God and I will adorn Him"... For indeed an attractive prayer book is very







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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

# 20 YEARS OF GERMAN REPARATIONS

public signed the so-called Luxem- to the Bonn government."

by Nazi Germany. The shilumim due the State of Israel came to an the American Jewish Committee beand controversial agreement.

pages of footnotes at the end of to pay reparations to Israel forced that Adenauer "set reconciliation the book are an indication of the impressive amount of research which rect contact with Germany, "with most immediate and vital task of the impressive amount of research which rect contact with Germany, "with most immediate and vital task of the page of the page of the contact with Germany, "with the grant of the page of the contact with Germany, "with the grant of the page of the contact with Germany, "with the grant of the contact of the contact of the page of the contact of the co went into gathering the material, all its emotional implications." Interviews with several of the per- After Chancellor Adenauer deli- It is worth while recalling here

In the first few chapters the author gives the general background to the agreement. In chapter one there is a brief aummary of the history of anti-Semitism and the development of "Industrial Genocide" by the Nazis. The inclusion of such a chapter in a book which will be read not only by Jews is of vital importance.

The second chapter discusses the whole principle of reparations throughout history and the claims made by the Allies on defeated Germany after World War II - claims in which Israel's share was a token

One of the first questions which limitations on production made sure that even if the population had been

shall Plan, it was stipulated that receive \$1,500m, in aid). Balabkins

been the triumph of those who A. Leavitt and A.L. Hasterman. stoked the fires of hatred and The Jews asked for \$1,500m.

Suspicion of Germany, but it The Germans tried to tie the

The most controversial decision, the Six Day War, however, did a has based himself on almost every-based politically. How- of payments for Israel oil purchases based mostly on security arguments based mostly on security arguments based mostly on prestige, concerned the but also on prestige, concerned the but also on prestige, concerned the subject of shilluming and has the subject of shilluming and the subject of shilluming and has the subject of shilluming and has the subject of shilluming and of payments for Israel oil purchases are great deal to convince and the based himself on almost everything that has been written so far on the subject of shiumim, and has but also on prestige, concerned the use of one fourth of all shiumim and has been written so far on the subject of shiumim, and has but also on prestige, concerned the use of one fourth of all shiumim and has been written so far on the subject of shiumim, and has but also on prestige, concerned the use of one fourth of all shiumim and has been written unemotionally—though he deat Truman and the U.S. High Combine Israelis that it might be time to reconsider their blanket boycott of any contact of any sort with any contact of any conta

Republic undertook to pay "shi- by Balabkins are the problem on that it is his humin" - reparations and restituthe Jewish side whether or not to tion — to individual Jews and to claim and the main reason for the the State of Israel, for the suffer- decision to enter into negotiations: ing and damage inflicted on indi- the monumental economic difficulviduals and on the Jewish People ties of the new State of Israel. Already in the Spring of 1940

end seven years ago, and in this gan to study the issue of restitutime there have been the beginnings tion and compensation for Euroof attempts to evaluate this unique pean Jewry. The author enumerates all the proposals and memoranda Nicholas Balabkins, an economist which were prepared on the aubat Lehigh University who was born ject in many quarters while the in Letvia, offers us a detailed ac- war was going on. The disappointcount of the Reparations Agreement ment with the Paris Reparations and what has followed. The book Conference and the unwillingness of is mainly a synthesis of what has the U.S. Government to impose on correct in his evaluation of Adealready been published, but the 70 the Federal Republic an obligation nauer's motives, but his contention

WEST GERMAN REPARA-TIONS TO ISRAEL by Meho-les Balabkins. New Brunswick, New Jorsey, Rutgers Univer-sity Press. 384 pp. \$12.50;

Reviewed by Susan Hattis Rolef

material losses suffered by European Jewry, talks between Israel dismal. The British and Americans acceptance of "blood money." But, shipped \$1,500m. worth of relief Balabkins notes: "Dr. Nahum Gold-to Germany during the first food to Germany during the first man, the principal advocate of dithree years of the occupation.

Though a good deni of German industry remained intact, the Alics were dismantling a great deal, and moral for the Jews not to claim it from defeated states. This agreement, and the first since the Nazis had isoted was unique and unlike the "usual" and moral for the Jews not to claim it from defeated states. This agreement, and the first since the Nazis had isoted was unique and unlike the "usual" and the first since the Jews not to claim it from defeated states. This agreement, and the first since the Nazis had isoted was unique and unlike the "usual" and the first since the Nazis had isoted was unique and unlike the "usual" agreement, and the first since the Nazis had isoted was unique and unlike the "usual" agreement.

cept reparations from Germany. who perished without leaving any heirs. And 'to the Jews, the Shilu-Heavy military expenditure, enormum Agreement and the Indomnimous absorption and integration costs, and outlays for economic development had to be covered "some-how." Direct controls on the Israel economy only encouraged a flourishvided Europe and the world into ing black market. And on March 21, two hostile camps, it is probable 1952 negotiations were begun with that the victorious Allies might the Germans at Wassenaar, Holland. have proceeded to emasculate The negotiations "were marred by Germany comomically. In such a bitter controversy in Israel and

economically a going concern. The in the form of goods and services deserved most of the credit.

country was also on the way to and one third came in the form

REBI-ROYPERSONE AND THE PROPERSONE AND THE

ON September 10, 1952, Israel the 'conscience reparations' that was was brought to bear, Balabkins does and the German Federal Re- to follow would bring added respect not believe that Adenauer's decision to pay reparations resulted burg Treaty, under which the Fe- The next two problems discussed from American pressure. He declares

> with Israel was a deeply felt Gurion and need for Adenauer. As a practis- Konrad Adening Catholic and a highly self- quer meet for disciplined Christian, he believed ment. The recent German past at the Waldorfweighed heavily upon him and Astoria Hotel threatened the future. As a hu- in New York man being, Adenauor seems to have felt that the only way to escape feelings of guilt and worry about the future was through reparation... and firm resolution to avold such sin in the future."

somalities who were connected with vered his address to the Bundestag that although the agreement was the episods, such as Dr. Felix Shin- on September 27, 1951 (which took considered vital by Adenauer himner and Messrs. David Horowitz three months to prepare) acknow- self, his party was divided and his and Hillel Dan in Israel, and Dr. ledging German responsibility for cabinet—and the senior German civil Fritz Schaffer, who was Federal the acts of the Nazi regime against servants and diplomats and the Finance Minister at the time, en- the Jews and the Federal Republic's churches as well — were only mildly favourable; big business was oppos-ed, and the press was divided. Only the Social Democrats were very favourable and the trade unions were ostly favourable. (In this connection see "Germany Rejoins the Powers" by Karl Deutsch and Lewis Edinger, Stanford University Press,

> Germany to pay the State of Israel DM3,450m.; the second between the Federal Republic and the Claims Conference committing Germany to pay compensation to Jewish indivipean Jewry, talks between Israel persecution; the third, also concernand the representatives of world ing the Claims Conference, was a Jewry with the Federal Republic Were declared acceptable. Neverthewere declared acceptable. Neverthewere many Jewish circles and indi-

Though called a "reparations sufficiently fed to put in a full large first few years of existence was desperate, and it no doubt played was desperate, and it no doubt played a major role in the decision to action around.

Israel's economic situation during legal obligation on Germany's part to pay or to recognize Israel as the claimant for those millions around.

When the U.S. large had the Man fication Law of 1953 meant that for the first time in two thousand years they had received material compen-



other proper investment projects in the early 1950s."

network. Balabkins points out will." that since "one third of the The German Democratic Repubtotal outlay on this complementary four wartime Allies for reparations purchase amounted to DM1,273m."

which took more than DM50m, the present day." And East Germany and though "without an adequate unlike the Federal Republic, rejects transportation system, economic development is virtually impossible," of the Third Reich; on the contrary, the Israel railways — like most of it claims to be a new creation and the new ships acquired— have been consequently denies all responsibility

networks, while DM14m, were spent

Copper Works and Negev Phosphates public for the lost war, there were duals who had been victims of Nazi absorbed DM72m. All told besides — at the time — also good econthe oil purchases, DM819m. were reasons for refusing to assume any spent on raw materials. "While the additional obligations, particularly spent on raw material imports to a "bourgeois" state which reshilumim raw material imports to a "bourgeois" state one asks in connection with repawere declared acceptable. Nevertherations is whether the state conless, many Jewish circles and indiless, many Jewish circles and indi alleviate some of the metabolic cus-orders of the economy caused by pay compensation to private per-orders of the economy caused by pay compensation to private per-orders of the economy caused by pay compensation to private per-orders of the economy caused by pay compensation to private per-orders of the economy caused by pay compensation to private per-orders of the economy caused by pay compensation to private perforeign-exchange shortages."

aons for property which has been an exception attornatized, why make an exception nationalized, why make an exception pationalized.

textile machinery, chemical equip- for the Jews? But in the special ment, motors, metal-working ma- case of the Jews, East Germany chinery, cranes, pumps, equipment might have improved its image for sugar producing factories, and office and construction equipment token amends.
"Steel Town" built near Acre was The last chapter of the book is another one of the controversial disappointing — and irrelevant. projects which were justified on Though the evaluation of the efstrategic and political grounds de- fects of shilumim in Israel is fair, spite its being a heavy money-loser. Balabkins uses the occasion to Balabkins says:

"In sum, shilumim made spectacular additions to the country's material infrastructure."

ment significantly affected only select German industries, in particular the question arose how Israel should the ship-building industry, but the The final note is entirely beside the question arose how Israel should the ship-building industry, but the The final note is entirely beside use the sum of DM3,450m. There sum of DM2,050m, spent on Israel the point. Here Balabkins states was a great temptation to spend at orders for goods in Germany "across that "when least part of it to cover immediate a busy decade for West Germany... East finally

trical generating capacity, so the desired agreement of vices training agreement of the middle East, such as an enor-dernize and develop Israel's rail- has been more significant, though the Middle East, such as an enor-roads, to expand the ports of her relations with Israel will not mous market for certain Israeli roads, to expand the ports of her relations with israel will not mous market for certain interest. Holfs and Jaffa, to increase the be "normal" for a long time to goods, reduced defence expenditure, irrigated area, and to accelerate come. When the World Jewish Contains and the end of the Arab boycott. The book as a whole, and espective of the Negev desert."

The book as a whole, and espectian and Jowish intellectuals in fally certain selected chapters, will also contains a contai would have done no service for talks at Wassenaar to those taking those who suffered most from place at the London Debt Confetite biological warfare of the Nazi government: the Jews."

Dr. Ludwig Erhard, as Minister of Economics, put special emphasis on production for export even at the cost of unemphoyment. By the cost of unemphoyment. The in the form of goods and services and opposed payments in gold of the Negev desert."

Holfa and Jaffa, to increase the irrigated area, and to accelerate the exploitation of the minerals of the Negev desert."

Nevertheless, DM1,050m. were titalions by which two thirds ond principle by which two thirds of 1952 "West Germany was of the reparations were transferred at 1952 "West Germany was of the form of goods and services are the London Debt Conference, and opposed payments in gold of the Negev desert."

Nevertheless, DM1,050m. were titalions by which two thirds on pounds sterling as payonal in pounds sterling as payonal

DM223m, went for the expansion certainly aided by the Reparations of the generating capacity of the Agreement, but, Balabkins writes, electricity industry and extension of "the shilumin policy meant a dethe transmission and distribution liberate destruction of Arab good-

electricity, and shilumim paid for ter. When, at the beginning of 1951 28 per cent of all oil imports, the Israel requested the support of the Development of the Israel rail- the Soviet Union did not even reply ways was another controversial item ... a position it has maintained up to DM 25m. were spent on moder- gime. Balabkins explains this mostnizing the country's communications ly on ideological grounds, at which on improving Haifa port, raising it bears in mind that East Germany paid much more heavily from grade 4 to grade 2.

The Dead Sea Works, the Times to Russia — than the Federal Re-

case, a so-called 'Potsdam Germany' would have emerged by many' would have emerged by and by the hostility of the Arab
states." The German delegation was states." The German delegation was states." The German delegation was states. The German delegation was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its expenses, but Hillel Dan, who was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of was minuscule indeed, and its expenses, but Hillel Dan, who was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of the shill norm in Israel, believed that was mail." And shiluminuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of the shill norm in Israel, believed that was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of the shill norm in Israel, believed that the shill norm in Israel, believed that was minuscule indeed, and its ecobe able to escape the strictures of the shill norm in Israel, believed that the shill norm in Israel, believed t

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA — LITERABY PAGE

Jernsalem Past Literary Editor Do you know who Janusz Korezak was? According to the citation of the German Booksellera and Publishers Association, in awarding him (posthumously) this year's annual Frankfurt Book Fair Peace Prize (on October 1), he was a "Pole (who) from 1907 directed a Jewish orphanage in Warsaw (and) lived and died with the children entrusted to him in the Warsaw Ghetto, on the deathmarch in Treblinka" 30 years ago last mouth.

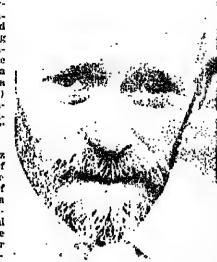
Well, this being so -- Januar Korezak having been this kind of noble Pole - It is only fitting that the prize, carrying a cush award of 10,000 marks, should be given to a representative of the Korczak Committee in Warsaw. And who should accept the prize in behalf of the Korezak Committee but another good Pole named Stanishaw Rogal-

How do we know he is a good and noble Pole? It seems that once upon a time, for reasons that we shall soon see the Korczak Committee had a few Jewish members. It also had a Jewish secretary, Mrs. Ella Friedman, who settled in Israel three years ago. Now when, following the events in the Middle East and in certain countries of Eastern Europe in 1967-68, Poland—among others—decided to purge her national life of certain undesirable elements, Stanyslaw Rogalski and anti-Semitic representative of an anti-Semitic government buy and read MIN HAGETO in the semicondary classical connected with the present West German Govalum anti-Semitic government buy and read MIN HAGETO in the semicory of the semicory of the semicory of the present west German Govalum anti-Semitic government buy and read MIN HAGETO in the semicory of the semi was appointed to run the affairs of the Korczak Committee. And how does one Polinize a committee that exists to honour the manufacture of the Korczak Committee that exists to honour the memory of "the Pole Janusz Korczak"? As Ro-gatski put it then: It doesn't stand to reason that a Jewess named Janusz Korczak" — exactly the opening words of the Peace Prize Cita-

#### Pen-name

citation speaks of Goldszmidt-Korczak as a "Pole" who did what he did and died the way he did. The Wednesday, August 12, 1942 chances were very slim for just a plain Pole to die in the circum-stances that Korczak did, and I be "evacuated"... Korczak himhaven't heard of any who did die in just that way. In a conversanceded. They are not marked for the deportation (for the time being; by he seemed to be fond of a 12-him why he thought the citation had been worded the way it was instead of saying, for example, "the Polish Jew." He said the people reponsible probably thought that is safe. sponsible probably thought that But Korczak rofuses to stay be. When I met the procession on known or obvious and furthermore, hind. He will not abandon "his" Gesia streat, all the children were known or obvious, and, furthermore, that explicit mention of his Jewishness would probably be offensive to "even more people," Offensive to whom? To whom is "Jew" an offensive word except to those who caused Korczak and his wards to shrunk. They carry shabby nackages. Then, stories to shrunk. They carry shabby nackages. Then, stories to those who shrunk. They carry shabby nackages. caused Korczak and his wards to die the way they did and to the bosses, colleagues and henchman of Stanislaw Rogalski? Or is it possible that the likes of these constitute a majority in the world? tule a majority in the world?

But I doubt that, as the Israel are turned towards the 'doctor,' Korczek Committee charged at a they are strangely calm, they feel press conference in Tel Aviv (re- almost "well." The "doctor" is going ported here on August 27), the de- with them, so what do they have claim to hall Korczak as merely a to be afraid of? They are not alone, noble Pole or to honour his memory they are not abandoned.



JANUSZ KORCZAK (1878-1942)

But this kind of "political" deci-sion neel not be calculated, and it need not be plotted out in advance in a conspiracy of prize committees with representatives of governments. Members of prize committees do not live in vacuums, and unconsclously, at least, they are influenced by prevailing moods. And this time, too, the prize committee probably was, in all innocence, thus influenced to the extent even of deciding that, for some mysterious reason, the memory of the Jewish neurologist, educator and author Henryk Goldszmldt (who wrote under the maine of Janusz Kerczak), who perished in or on the way to the Treblinka death camp 30 years ago because he was a Jew, should be honoured by handing the 1972 Annual Frankfurt Book Fair Peace Prize to the anti-Semitic representative of the Judeurcin Korczak Committee of Warsaw — capital of a country which, since 1967-68, has become a symbol of the concept of "anti-Semitism without Jews."

Incidentally, those of you who read Hebrew will do yourselves, your children and all of Jewish and

# Friedman should be a member of a committee that bears the name of committee that bears the name of Rosh Hashana — which has become a left-motive of Jewish history — is the story of the Patriarch Abraham's binding of his

ing from the country they knew ties up a package of another, or very well what had been done to the straightens the cap of a third. Then The only hitch in all this is that "Janusz Korczak" was only the pen-name of the Jew (and Zionist, who twice visited Eretz Yisrael.) Dr. Henryk Goldszmidt — of which there is not a word in the citation, or in the press release (in German and Hebrew) of the West German Embassy in Tel Aviv, issued in May, announcing the award. Although it does come out in the background sheet on Korczak-Goldszmidt and the brief appreciation of him issued by the German Booksellers Association, which I was sent by the German Embassy after requesting additional information about the leaders of orphanages everyweil what had been done to the orphananges everyweil what had been done to the orphananges everywhere allowers, all the orphana in the orphananges everywhere allowers all mays the first to come under fire. This, however, did not hinder the pedagogical personnel and the technical staff of these institutions from remaining at their posts until the last moment, when the "action" reached their institutions. Heroic spirit of Dr. Korczak, Koninski, Janowski (Dzielna street 67). They did not want to abandon the children of their orphanange. Korczak created such an atmosphere that all the leaders of their orphananges everywhich is rolling down the thin little face of a child... Then the wipes off a tear which is rolling down the thin little face of a child... Then the procession starts out. It is starting out for a trip from which last moment, when the "action" reached their institutions. Heroic spirit of Dr. Korczak, Koninski, Janowski (Dzielna street 67). They did not want to abandon the children of their orphanange. Korczak of their untimely doom.

NE day. It was around was a walk. Passing through the Gesia street, I quite unexpectedly became the wires of Janusz Korczak and what was a walk. Passing through the wires of Janusz Korczak and were allowed their free and the first to come under fire. Then the procession starts out. It is starting out for a trip from which is starting out for a child...—

Then the vipes off a tear which is additional information about the street of orphanages who knew the witness of Janusz Korczak and award — when it was to be made and who was to accept it in Korczak and they could not abandon the children only the children were marked.

discipline, as usual. Their little eyes

ing words of the Peace Prize Citation of the German Booksellers Association.

December, 1942

Dr. Korczak busies himself with the children with a sober earnestness. From the news arriver the buttons the coat of one child,

Only the children were marked Now I wonder why the award together with them to death... Supposed to share their fate. And it supposed to share their fate. And it took him great pains to persuade the Germans to let him go with the

playing — and so they marched. singing together, with beaming faces. funny stories...

The above three extracts are, con secutively, from Emanuel Ringelblum's "Notes from the Warsaw Chetto' (Yiddish), Hillet Soldman's "Warsaw Cheito Diary" (Yiddish and Rebrew) and Wladyslaw Szpilman's "The Death of a City" (Polish). English version from "Martyrs and Fighters: The Epic of the Warsaw Chette," edited by Philip Priedman, N.Y. The ram in the thicket



A central theme of Kosh Hashana — which has occome a manager of Jewish history — is the story of the Patriarch Abraham's binding of his son Isaac for sacrifice related in Genesis 28 (which is the main Tora reading of the Holy Day). We read, however, that in the end an Angel of God told Abraham that God did not wish the sacrifice of Isaac, and "Abraham looked up and saw a rum caught by its horns in a thicket," and he warrifieed the ram lastered Abraham of a 500 beginned. and he sacrificed the ram instead. Above is a picture of a 5,000-year-old Sumerian masterpiece in gold, shall and lapis-lazuli depicting a similar scene. It was unearthed at Ur, Abraham's native city, by C. Leonard Woolley, who headed an expedition sponsored by the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum.



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JUDAISM FOR TODAY

The Impact of History on Mo-

dern Jewish Thought, by Na-

tan Rotenstreich. N.Y., Ran-

dom House, xii + 139 pp.

Reviewed by

Geoffrey Wigoder

Natan Rotenstreich -- "the basic

Prof. Rotenstreich devotes a con-

ideas of tradition"

the land, the language, etc. — with which to identify.
 And new Prof. Rotenstreich grap-

ples with the fundamental problem

that he is posing: Is there room in

the modern world for a spiritual

heritage that is consciously sepa-

rate? Are there basic assumptions

in Judalsm which bear on problems

today? Arter all, any altachment

to tradition inevitably has an air

of conservatism - but should the

Jew seek to preserve Judaism as

the creation of a venerated past or

call Jewish tradition is based not on the Biblical but on the Rubbinic

formulation - on halacha. The

modern Jew, however, will not ad-

here to Judalsin because of its an-

tiquity but because he perceives the

values of its ideas. He will sub-

scribe to norms only according to

his intelligence. And this requires

a contemporary formulation in the

Allied to all this is the overall

problem of religion in the world

oday. The challenge of science to

Jewish thought is no different from

that to religious thought in general.

we decide in favour of Jewish reli-

glous thought and tradition only

after approving the religious ap-

proach in general or is there some-thing special which Judalsm can offer?

Science and the state

ticularly acute because It is tradi-

tion that has preserved the histori-cal unity of the Jews—so that an attack on tradition means for Jews

not only a religious peril but also a destructive agent of national and

day foster a non-traditional lifestyle. But the moral content of Judaism

could be of use in evaluating science

And in answer to those who main-

tain that the significant parts of

process — a viewpoint that obviously presents problems to the modern tradition to be found in Western nind.

Reform (and; later, Conservative)

Tudnism and round and the modern culture or only parts of it? And have not those parts taken over

Judaism acknowledged historical been significantly changed as a rechanges but sought to establish limits.

ethical Judaism which is not subject. He concludes that if we are to

religious solutions, ranging from religious). He feels that the pro-

Zionism to Yiddishism, which seek gressive erosion of tradition in Juda-the preservation of the Jewish Peo- ism has reached its end and there

ple as an ethnic historical entity can only be a return to primary.

These do not regard tradition as concepts. It is now up to Judaism the norm but stress the ties to to reformulate some of the basic.

Jewish history. These non-religious notions of the world outlook ex-movements select different aspects pressed in the Jewish sources.

to change. Conservative Judalsm has retain the conceptual world of Juda-

For Reform, there is a Prophetic allen culture?

The challenge for Jows is par-

And again a basic question - can

light of its basic principles.

by appreciation of its content? Here

t must be understood that what we

UNTIL less than two centuries ago, Jewish life was synonymous with tradition. It was only with the TRADITION AND REALITY: sevent of the Emancipation, when the Jews received civil rights and began to live simultaneously in Jewish and non-Jewish environment that tradition no longer filled our entire life-pattern. Since that time, tradition-formerly accepted unquestioningly - has come under meticulous examination and a variety of suggestions has been made concern ing its relevance and applicability to modern life. In this important new study by Natan Rotenstreich, Professor of Philosophy at the Hebrew University, these suggestions are described and examined, and an attempt is made to define the role of tradition in Jewish thought today. This volume is the third in the Contemporary Jewish Civilization Series edited by Prof. Moshe Davis, head of the Hebrew University's Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

Prof. Rotenstreich is referring to tradition in its broadest meaning — the totality of life as shaped and handed down from generation to geseration. In previous ages there was no tension between tradition and revelation - the two were regarded as a unity. The religious character of the historical Jewish experience de-manded that tradition be observed with binding constancy. There was no room for independent formulation only for commentary on and elaboration of a given body of truth.

The core of the modern crisis lies in the 19th-century emergence of a historical consciousness among Jews and the application of that consciousness to their own tradition. Some Jews refused to be bound to tradition on historical grounds — they siderable part of his book to examwould not recognize the Jews as an ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and destructive agent of national and ining the various approaches and ining the various approaches are also approaches are a of the Jewish People. But this pro-Heinrich Graetz, Simon Dubnow, cess of secularization required a Ahad Ha'am, Haim Nahman Biaboundary or a counterweight lest the lik — each in a different way gave baby be thrown out with the bath-water. And so Jewish thinkers and scholars over the part 150 years and scholars over the past 150 years have is carefully analysed from this asgrappled with the problem of the ex-teni to which tradition has or can have relaying in the new cleaning. Is carefully analysed from this as-of a complementary relationship, although not of complete harmony. have relevance in the new circum- According to Samson Raphael Hirsch, stances. If tradition is no longer the the Jews were exempt from the histhe Jews were exempt from the hisjewish tradition have anyway been
torical process because the religious
absorbed into Western tradition, he
truth imparted to them preceded that
a southwhat declarations: Is all Jewish

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#### tried to establish a Jewish corpus — ism, we must return to the basic for example, the preservation of a ideas of the tradition. The nucleus synagogue tradition. A commandment is the concept of man as subject may be honoured for its antiquity or because it has been a cohesive factor in Jewish life (what Mordecal the universe (although this may be later readed in different ways, some HIRSCH SIDDUR Kaplan calls the "sancta"). Interpreted in different ways, some Then there have been non- of which may not sound at all



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Applying science to the control of war

WAR AND THE HUMAN RACE. Edited by Maurice N. Walsh. Amsterdam, Elsevier. 95 pp.

Reviewed by George Levinrew

THE Human Race is headed for C. King, the historian, presents the destruction unless... This is frightening picture of war's destruction the present volume, truction. In the Telping Rebellion which contains the proceedings of in China between 1850 and 1864, 20 an interdisciplinary conference on million persons lost their lives. The the causes of war held at the Uni- two world wars cost 90 million versity of California in Los Angeles lives. Prof. Walter Wilcox, the jourin 1968. Papers were presented by nalist, describes the loneliness of a political scientist, a biologist, an the combat infantrymon. anthropologist, a historian, a psy- Prof. Maurice Walsh, the psycho-choanalyst, and a journalist. They analyst, stresses the need to con-

urged that science be applied to sider the emotional factors which control the plague of war. function largely at the unconscious Professor Bernard Broldie, the level. He cites the analogy with political scientist, outlines the va- the leeberg, pointing out that in rious theories of the causation of the human being the conscious rewar: economic, psychological, poll- presents only a small portion while tical, and historical. He indicates "most psychic activity goes on bethat there is no generally acceptable neath the level of consciousness.

theory. Prof. Herbert Friedman, the Along with the unconscious motives biologist, emphasizes the wide gap which produce recurrent mass ho between human and animal aggres- micide is the recurrent rise of pathological charismatic government Man can understand and judge leaders as Stalin, Mussolini, Nahis own actions, and this the ani- poleon, Alexander the Great, Tru-mal cannot do. Man passes on his illio, Hitler. He attributes serious learning and skills, and "his in- psychiatric illnesses to them. creasing use of energy and power Prof. Walsh expresses the hope outside himself.... brings himself to for an effective world union of

the very rim of total destruction." governments with a world police Prof. John Kennedy, the anthro-force. He also urges that there be pologist, describes how animals kill "massive and continuing multi-disbut man murders. He considers war ciplinary research projects" on the to be psychopathological. Prof. Jar | cause of war.



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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE BOSH HASHANA - LITERARY PAGE

PAGE PWENTY FIVE

Now, what kind of story can be told about a shofar-blower? Obviously only one: about a time when, instead of producing his usual ear-shattering blasts, Reb Avrum, too, found that his great gift had suddenly — well, suppose we let the story unfold itself from beginning to end.

Reb Avrum had another calling besides shofar-blowing.

blowing. He was — as he himself would put it - a merchant prince; that is, he ran a shop that catered to the good, plous housewives of the town, supplying them with such wares as towels, fishscrapers, and unbreakable dishes for temperamental

Two weeks before Rosh Hashana he was honour-Two weeks before Rosh Hashana he was honoured by a visit — one he was to remember the rest of his days. Into his shop there strutted a short, bony man with a stubby growth of beard and cocky demeanour and clad in the oddest assortment of patched-up garments imaginable. Reb Avrum could not suppress a grin.

#### Motke the beggar

"Motke the beggar! Sholom alcichem!" he called out heartlly, waving a pudgy hand toward his townsman. "It's a long time since you've been in my store. What brings you around so soon?"

If there was a trace of Irony in Reb Avrum's greating Motks did not seem to notice it. 'Tve come to grant you a favour," he shot back jauntily. "A favour! You grant me a favour?!" Reb Avrum's belly bobbed up and down as a peal of laughter hurst from his thick lips, 'Is the world standing upside down today?" he managed to ask

between guffaws. "Reb Avrum, I have come to assure you pros-perity for the New Year," was the unruffled reply. Reb Avrum cocked an inquisitive eye at Motke. "Is that so? And how are you, a poor beggar, going to assure me prosperity?" he asked somewhat

"By offering you the opportunity of giving me alms. "Alms!"

"Yes, alms. It is written: 'He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack."

هكذامزالقهل

"Oh, so that's it," Reb Avrum muttered, his suspicions confirmed. "Well, now..."

"Reb Avrum, it's only your welfare I'm thinking about," Mothe hastily explained.

Reb Avrum did not appear to be overimpressed by Mothe's magnanimity — or even particularly grateful for it. "Mothe," he said in a strictly business tone, "I have a better idea, I'm going to let you earn some rubles."

ness tone, "I have a better idea. I'm going to let you earn some rubles."

If Reb Avrum though this offer would delight Motke, he was mistaken. "Earn, did you say?" the latter exclaimed, a sour look flickering across his face. "I don't like the smoll of that word earn." "But a man like you, with the strong arms of an ox, shouldn't go around begging."

"So what would you have me do — cut off my arms for the sake of a few miserable rubles?"

"No, just put them to good use. My store has to be cleaned up for the holiday, and you're just the man for the job."

But Motke was not at all convinced. Drawing

But Motke was not at all convinced. Drawing himself up full height, he declared that it was beneath his dignity to perform such mental labour. "All right, suit yourself," Reb Avrum said with a tone of finality. "Only, no work, no alms." And with that he turned away from his intended ben-

Motke was taken aback by this ultimatum. After mulling it over for a moment or so, he started to formulate a testy reply, but the words died on his

"To such depths am I cast," he murmured, "I man of high professional standing — degraded! A black Rosh Hashana this will be for me." Reluctantly and with a curious sense of fore-boding. Motke the beggar finally agreed to Reb

Avrum's terms. Next morning he assumed his new responsibilities be mentioned. Reb Avrum explained what had to

PAGE TWENTY-SIX

"You start by dusting the shelves," he said. "First, take overything down, one shelf at a time. But I want to warp you about the set of crystal on the

a story By YEHUDA SHULEWITZ

top shelf over there," he said, pointing to a section along the back wall. "It's very valuable crystal. Eleven rubles I paid for it — no less." "Eleven rubles!" Motke exclaimed, whistling be-tween his few remaining teeth, "That's a lot of

"That's right, it is," Reb Avrum confirmed with a resolute thrust of his chin. "And if you drop it, heaven forbid, you'll have to give  $m_{\mathcal{E}}$  aims."

Thus armed with instructions and duly forewarned, Motke embarked upon his new career. He proceeded slowly from shelf to shelf without trouble — or mishap. At exactly seven minutes past noon he reached the dreaded shelf along the back wall. There stood the crystal in its box - chal-

lenging Motke, taunting him to touch it. With trembling fingers, he picked up the box. He began to descend the ladder, slowly, carefully — when all of a sudden the box slipped from his frenzied grasp and went hurtling to the floor with a resounding emery. sounding smash.

Reb Avrum's reaction, as might have been expected, was immediate and not exactly pleasant. The customer he was waiting on at the time reported that he stiffened so perceptibly that for a second or two he seemed to be suspended in mid-



The shofar-blower — from a plaque by Boris Schatz.

air despite his 200 pounds. Whether this is true or not is open to conjecture, but that his face assumed the likeness of an enraged bull is uncon-

"My crystal! My crystal!" he roared, charging upon the unlucky culprit. "You've broken my crystal! Fool! Shlemiel!"

Motke was not the least daunted by this fierce outburst. "Reb Avrum," he said in a firm, even voice, "you address me in an undignified manner." "Undignified?!" Reb Avrum thundered, his nost-ris quivering. "Blundering idiot! Scoundre!! — do you know how much I paid for that crysta!?"

"You informed me yesterday — eleven rubles," Motke blandly reminded him.

"Don't you tell me how much I paid. I'll tell you: gleven rubles!"

'And that is how it all happened. But what was to be done? No amount of shouting could restore the thousand shattered fragments that lay scattered over the floor. When Wednesday came round, Motke the beggar — or should we say: Motke the store-cleaner; no, better yet: Motke the crystal-smasher—received his remuneration for three days' toil. "Here you are Motke, your pay," said Reb Avrum, handing him a small bag of coins.

Motke opened the bag and cheerfully began count up his hard-earned gains. But the grin sud-

denly froze on his face.
"I'm undone! I've sinned!" he wailed. "The Lord punishing me, Nonsense! What are you raving about?" Reb

Avrum retorted, been struck blind," Mothe insisted. "Don't be crazy. Your eyes are as good as ever."
"Then why is it I see only 100 kopeks in my

"Because that's all I paid you."
"We agreed on three rubles," said Motke with an

injured air. "That's right." Then why do you pay me only one third of

Reb Avrum folded his arms across his chest and fixed Motke with a penetrating look. "Motke," he said in measured tones, "do you remember Monday -- at noon?"

mory. "Monday? Monday at noon? Oh yes, at that time the pangs of hunger began to afflict me." "At that time you broke my crystal," Reb Avrum gruffly corrected him.

"Crystal? I broke your crystal, you say?"
"Yes, you broke my crystal. Do you know how
much I paid for that crystal?"
"I haven't the faintest idea," said Motke with a

shrug of his shoulders.
"Eleven rubles I paid," Reb Avrum replied, em phasizing each word. "You were cheated!" was Motke's hasty com-

"And so you get one ruble!"
This decision, announced in strident accents and accompanied by a glowering mien, put an end to the matter — at least as far as Reb Avrum was concerned. But not, of course, for Motke. He was a concerned to ward off the evil decree but to me evail Reb to ward off the evil decree, but to no avail Reb

Avrum would not budge.

It was not a very chipper Motke who walked out of the store. But Reb Avrum had no time to worry about him; he was much too busy for that Business was humming, judging by the number of housewives who filled his emporium with their animated chatter and vigorous haggling.

And for another reason as well: the time had come for him to start rehearsing for his great annual role. It was with undisguised relish that this virtuoso of the shofar walked over to the reader's desk in the synagogue that very evening and withdrew from the drawer a curved, slender ram's horn. He fingered it lovingly, his eyes glowing with pride. But it was not only Reb Avrum to whom this signalled an auspicious occasion. Reb Baruch was echoing the sentiments of the entire

community when he wished him luck.
"Practise well, Reb Avrum," he said, strolling over toward the deak. "The whole town will be waiting to hear the mighty blasts from your shofar."
"And why only the town?" replied Reb Avrum with a confident smile. "When Reb Avrum blows the shofar area the shofar area to short the shofar area. the shofar, even the angels stop to listen.'

#### A wail of a shofar

A Wall of a shofar

And with this observation he carefully wrapped the shofar in a satin cloth and carried it homs. He ate the hearty supper which his wife Rivka had prepared for him. Thus, properly fortified for the test, he went into the living room and removed the shofar from its wrapping. He tapped it several times in fond admiration. He inhaled deeply, filling his lungs with air. He put the shofar to his lips but — God in heaven! — what a sound came forth; instead of a loud blast, a weak, thin wall!

Reb Avrum was aghast. The blood drained from his face. Could it be that he, Avrum, had produced such a sound? No, it couldn't possibly be; he must be imagining things. He brought the shofar to his lips again, but his hands were not as steady as before and beads of cold sweat glistened on his forehead. And when he blew the shofar, it emitted the same peculiar sound. it emitted the same peculiar sound.
"Avrum!" Rivka called out from the kitchen.
"What was that noise I heard? Is the dog in the

house again?" "Dog!" Reb Avrum snapped impatiently. "What

"Now Avrum, don't get excited," said Rivks, coming to investigate. "Just open the door and the dog will go out."

"What kind of a wife have I chained myself to?" said Reb Avrum with an anguished acowl. "She stands there and raves about dogs."

"Don't shout like a maniac! Tell ms, what happened?"

happened?"

"The shofar..." he began.

"What about the shofar?" Rivka cut in.

"For the first time in my life — For the first time in my life — I, the famous shofar-blower..."

"So that's the funny noise I heard. So what if didn't blow right? It's only practice."
"Practice, she says! I, the great..."
"Try again," said Rivka firmly.
And Reb Avrum did try again. But with no setter results.

better results. "You see! — I'm cursed, I'm undone," he muttered dejectedly.
"That did sound bad," she agreed. "Better it was a dog in the house."
'And thus it went all evening long. Not one clear blast came from Reb Avrum's shofar. He was

frantic. It was a different merchant prince who greated customers the following day.

"Reb Avrum, what have you given me?" asked Mrs. Schwartz with a look of surprise.
"What you asked for — a soup bowl," Reb Avrum replied huffily. "Since when do soup bowls have handles?" she

said, Reb Avrum lowered his gaze to the drinking cup "Reb Avrum! What's the matter? You look

'T'm afraid I am." he wretchedly admitted. (Continued on page 22)

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RIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA

PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN

Motke's brow furrowed as he searched his me-THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE ROSH HASHANA - LITERARY PAGE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

That evening Reb Avrum, hoping that his had luck was ended, tried his shofar again, but with no different results. His desperation mounted, and he even confessed to Rivka how worried he was. It was just as well he did, for all day long she had been turning the matter over in her mind and had decided what advice to render.

"Avrum, why don't you try using the beadle's shofar? He's been blowing it during the whole month of Elul and you know it works all right." "The headle's shofar?" he snorted. "Not on your

"For eleven years I have blown my own shofar!"
"Maybe it only needs a good cleaning?" she

suggested.
"A cleaning?" Reb Avrum's face lit up. "Now why didn't I think of that? Go bring me some

Rivka hastened to the kitchen and returned with a bottle of vinegar. The contents were immediately applied to the ailing shofar. Reb Avrum, sure his troubles were over, brought the instrument to his lips. But it emitted the same pitiful sound as before.

"You heard, Rivka?" he uttered in tones more naguished than ever.
"It sounded like a dying rooster," she sorrowfully admitted, seeing that her suggestion had not

She had another suggestion — an eggnog to clear and strengthen his voice. But alas, this too

#### Pall of gloom

A pail of gloom descended on Reb Ayrum's household. A happy New Year indeed! And it was only five days off. Five days until all the Jews of the town would assemble to render accounting to the Almighty. Five days until the shofar would sound to signal the awe-inspiring significance of this holy Day of Judgment. Reb Avrum was faced with the greatest crisis of his life. And he did not even have the slightest idea what was causing

"What could be the matter with you?" his wife asked, just as desperate as he.

"I'm cursed, I tell you." This was accompanied by such a woebegone look that even Rivka was

"But why should you be cursed? Did you, Heaven forbid, commit any big sins during the

"No, only the usual ones."
"How about the store? Done anything wrong there?"

Founded in 1901

"Not that I know of."

"You didn't give anyone a short weight?"
Rivka continued.

"No," was the toneless reply.

"Or short change?"

"No; I can swear to that."

"Then I don't know," Rivka said, throwing up her hands, "I just don't know what —"

"Aha!" Reb Avrum suddenly exclaimed.

"What is it?" Rivka asked quickly.

"I just happened to remember: Motke the beggar!" Reb Avrum banged his fist on the table, "I never told you that story. I bet he's the cause of all this. Curse his black hide!"

The look of utter despair vanished from Reb Avrum's face. Certain that at last he had pinpointed the source of the jinx, he related the incident of the broken crystal and its aftermath. "After breaking my crystal, he's lucky he even got one ruble," he concluded self-righteously.

But Rivka, also certain that here lay the cause of the trouble, viewed it in a different light. "You must give Motke the other two rubles," she pronounced.

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## REB AVRUM'S **SHOFAR**

Reb Avrum blinked at his wife, "But he broke my crystal," he protested. "By rights, I don't have to give him back a single ruble." "Never mind that. Mothe is a poor man."

"Is it my fault he's poor?"
"You must have pity on him. Give him the two "No!" Reb Avrum said, "charity is charity, but

"No!" Reb Avrum said, "charity is charity, but business is business."

Reb Avrum could be stubborn when it came to a matter of principle. And he was in his rights — strictly speaking. But this did not help him blow the shofar any better. Still the same thin, wheezy sounds. Sunday went by and then Monday and Tuesday. Two days more and it would be Rosh Hashana. What was he to do? To Rivka the answer was clear: "Give him back the two rubles Maybe the Almighty will forgive your sin."

Reb Avrum's face flushed. "Sin!" he regred indig-

Reb Avrum's face flushed. "Sin!" he roared indignantly. "What sin? Who's sinned around here? Not "I — that's for sure!"

Rivka waited for the tempest to subside and then said calmly: "Sometimes you can be too strict with your principles."

"One has to be strict with principles. "But not with a poor man."

Reb Avrum flung his arms out in exasperation. "I thought I had a plain simple woman for a wife. Now I see I've married a rebbeish."

But Rivka was not to be deterred. "Avrum, return the two rubles," she commanded. "No."

#### Defeated by shofar

And there the matter rested - for the day. But it was not forgotten, not by any means. For despite his stubborn defiance and all his blustering, a doubt began to gnaw at Reb Avrum. And when on the next day, with Rosh Hashana Eve rapidly and inexorably approaching, he tried his shofar one final time — and with the same unhappy results; he was forced to admit defeat.

"Bah! you and your foolish heart," he spat out.

"Pity the poor-humbug!"
"Then you're going to give him back the two rubles?" asked Rivka hopefully.
"I don't know why I should, After all the trouble he's caused me."
Her face broke into a smile. "The Almighty will forgits you. I know."

Her face broke into a smile. "The Almighty will forgive you, I know."

"Forgive me? Stop talking as if I have sinned!"

"Avrum!" Rivka's voice rang out sharply. "If you go on like that the Lord will never forgive you."

The warning hit home. Reb Avrum realized that it was not worth while taking any chances with the Almighty — especially right before the Day of Judgment. And he lost no time in putting his decision into effect. Swallowing his pride, he made his way to Motke's home and handed over to him the disputed two rubles.

"Rob Avrum," said Motke blithely, "a thousand blessings upon your noble head, I completely forgive you."

blessings upon your noble head. I completely forgive you."

"You forgive me! What impudence. As though I
need forgiveness from Motke the beggar."

"Reb Avrum," replied Motke, not the least perturbed by this unappreciative response to his magnanimous gesture, "I always knew you were a modest man. Now I see you are also just."

The compliment found its mark. "Ah, nu, thank
you, Motke," Reb Avrum stammered.

"And now, a happy New Year to you, Reb Avrum,
a happy New Year!"

"And a happy New Year to you, Motke,"
"Think of me when you blow the shofar to

"I'm afraid I will," replied Reb Avrum grimacine

at the thought.

The deed was accomplished: Reb Avrum had made amends to Motke. But there was no time to see what effect this would have on his shofar-blowing. The sun was already low in the horizon; he had to hurry to synagogue. When he got there he opened the drawer of the reader's desk and carefully laid his shofar in its usual place. Then he took his soat. No one prayed that night with more fervor than he.

Rosh Hashara Day was actived.

than he.

Rosh Hashana Day was cold and the clouds in the sky were black and threatening. Was this an unpropitious omen? Reb Avrum shuddered. He enunciated clearly every word of the prayers and meditated on what his lips pronounced. At every mention of the word shofar, his heart gave a curious leap. And then it was time for the actual sounding of the shofar. Reb Avrum slowly ascended the almemar. His knees were weak and shaking. He drew the talkit over his head. He recited the preliminary blessings. The congregation responded with a vigorous Amen. Reb Avrum brought the shofar to his lips. The prompter called out the sound: "Tekiah!"

Now — the fatal moment! From Reb Avrum's

Now — the fatal moment! From Reb Avrum's shofar there issued a mighty Tekiah. And then an equally resounding Shevarim-Teruah, and another Tekiah, and another. And thus it went: five times during the services Reb Avrum ascended the almemar — a hundredd blasts in all. And never a single slip. Clear, resonant, powerful — Reb Avrum the famous shofar-blower had again given a masterly performance, adding further lustre to his own name and that of the entire community.

#### Lingers for praise

After the services Reb Avrum lingered to receive the praise he so richly deserved: "Wonderful Reb Avrum! wonderful." "May you live to be 120 and always blow like that." "Never since Mount Sinai has there been such shofar-blowing." And so on. The congregation filed out of the synagogue. Reb Avrum put on his hat and coat and started to leave. Only the beadle remained.

"Reb Avrum, you blew the shofar well — extremely well," the beadle said, coming over to wish him a happy holiday.

a happy holiday.

"Of course, of course," Reb Avrum said. "What did you expect?"

"You know," the beadle went on, "I was worried."

"There was nothing to worry about," Reb Avrum

"But I was afraid for a while that..."

It suddenly struck Reb Avrum that the beadle could not possibly have known of the distress he had suffered the past fortnight. His curiosity was aroused. "Tell me," he said "why were you afraid?" "Well, you see," the beadle started to explain, "about three weeks ago I was practising on your shofar — here in the synagogue. And —"

"I don't mind," Reb Avrum assured him.
"— and I dropped the shofar on the floor," the beadle went on

"— and I dropped the shofar on the floor,"
the beadle went on.

"Accidents happen," Reb Avrum said largely.
"Don't let it bother you." He patted the beadle
consolingly on the back.

"But you don't understand. The fail caused a
slight' crack inside the mouth of the shofar."

At this Reb Avrum gave a start. The smile froze
on his face and for a moment he was speechless.
"What — a crack?! A crack, you say?" he exclaimed incredulously.

"Yes, a crack." The beadle's voice trailed off.
"The shofar wouldn't blow after that."

"No! no, it couldn't be!" Reb Avrum muttered,
comprehending the real cause of his ordeal.

"I ordered you a new shofar," the beadle continued. "But it arrived only yesterday. I immediately put it in the drawer of the reader's desk — in
place of your cracked shofar, But thank God, I'm
glad to see it turned out all right. I was really
worried. Yes, I must tell you, I was really worried."

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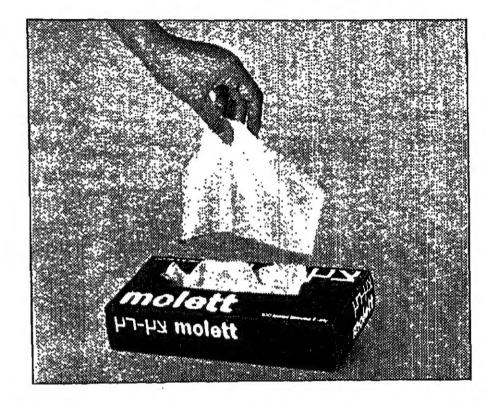
Permission to do the translation and Spanish satisface into Korean temporary Jewish thought which translated into French and English, Agency's Education and Culture and, according to the Jewish Agency spokesman, tems of thought which translated into French and English, Agency's Education and Culture and Agency spokesman, tems of thought which translated into French and English, Agency's Education and Culture and Agency spokesman, tems of thought which translated into French and English.

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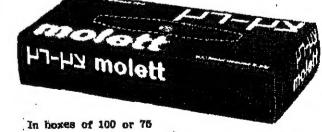
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PAGE TWENTY-EIGHT

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA - LITERARY PAGE

The French original was published two years ago by Plon of Pants.

success and very favourable press

The book tells the story of Zion-ism from its inception till the Six Day War, discussing it as a nation-

al liberation movement par swell lence. It is written in a highly read

able style, often against the back-

ground of the author's personal ex-perience as a Zionist teader, one of

Israel's first diplomatic envoys, writer and journalist, Mr. Tsur is today Chairman of the Jewish National Fund World Directorate in Jerusa-

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1973

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA

PAGE TWENTY-NINE

# The annual card game

Together with my daughter I sit down to compile another list, but she reduces hers to the barest minimum when she understands that she will have to pay for the cards her-self. She rapidly loses interest and goes away after making a couplof suggestions that I can't or won' of suggestions that I can't or won't accept, like the stewardess of the plane in which she flew to England whose name she doesn't know but who kindly gave her three breakfasts and two dinners, and the hero of some television show whose name I don't know though it seems it will be engraved on her heart for ever.

it will be engraved on her heart for ever.

My list is tailored by my own ruling that I fositively will not send greetings to people I see all the time or to whom I convey my good wishes verbally. This leaves me with a number of friends, mostly with a number of friends, mostly garnered on trips abroad, and quite a number of whom are not lewish. They will be surprised to get their New Year greetings three months in advance but they can alick them on the mantelpiece till December 31. It will make a nice talking point for them. Those to whom I send calendars and diaries are going to be a bit put out by the fact that they can't hook anything beyond next September. It will give them a breathing space to figure things out.

#### More ruthless

A friend who is both a better organizer and more ruthless than I am prunes her list every year of those she no longer wants to be remembered by. One who is no longer in the licensing dept., so there is no benefit from keeping in touch with him. Another who has changed his large house for a two-roomed apartment with no spare beds, so a card to him would be a waste. Another who has thrown up his lucrative practice as a lawyer and gone to work as a badly paid teacher. To continue to cultivate him would be foolish. She has also come up with an idea which, if taken up by some enterprising manufacturer, would outsell the conventional cards by a thousandfold. This is, instead of sending out good wishes that she doesn't mean, to send out bad wishes that she does.

Desert island A friend who is both a better

#### Desert island

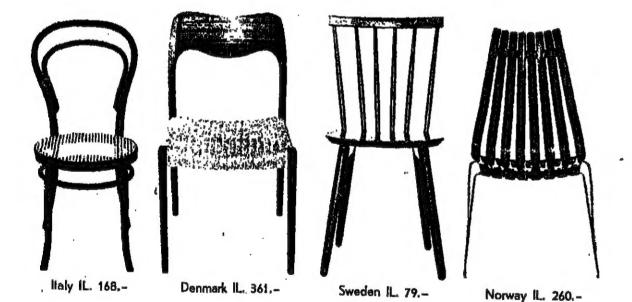
To the travel agency that lost her passport — a hope that the coming year will deposit them on a desert island with not so much as a bottle to send a message in. To the people in the flat upstairs who dance till three in the morning in their hobbailed boots, an affliction



D. FRIEDMAN Furrier JERUSALEM Dorot Rishonini, Tel. 221972 near Taxi Aviv שנת טובה.

As the holiday approaches I start of corns and busions which will own personal lines with indelible a timely pang of uncusiness in the sibility of turning over a new leaf booking; in a hopeless kind of condemn them to walk on tiptor for stalls of rust. Over-zealous nerways for the list I made last year of people to send cards to. Naturally it is not to be found and as I know it will turn up round about the condemn them to walk on tiptor for stalls of rust. Over-zealous nerbects of the impregnable purmanistrators that some sluggish sirving is rumbling beneath the quiesting in an entirely non-military that is endless. Tastefully that the effect would last for a late to put myself out looking the found our server and the impregnable purmanistrators that some sluggish sirving is rumbling beneath the quiesting to find out over the holidays on just how many that the effect would last for a late to put myself out looking the found our server and the impregnable purmanistrators that some sluggish sirving is rumbling beneath the quiesting to find out over the holidays on just how many that the effect would last for a late to put myself out looking the found our server and the impregnable purmanistrators that some sluggish sirving is rumbling beneath the quiesting to find the impregnable purmanistrators that some sluggish sirving is rumbling beneath the quiesting is rumbling in an entirely non-military ring is rumbling beneath the quiesting of these of these impregnable purmanistrators and the impre

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972



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#### Strings praised

In general, the Israel Philharmonic carns praise abroad for the beauty and richness of its string players, while the woodwind and brass sections are usually criticized for lack of an equally attrac-tive uniformity in sound quality. The latter will probably emerge once our music academies develop a dominant strain of tone production. But even more essential is the unity which can only come from group training under a par-ticular conductor over an extended period. Our system of guest conductors will never improve mat-ters in this direction. Although it is probably very rewarding for orchestral musicians to play under a different conductor every few weeks (and for many years now

but most of the improvement is majority in any symphony orattributable to the responsible atchestra, determining its quality come from the same school or titude of a conductor committed and its reputation.

To the orchestra.

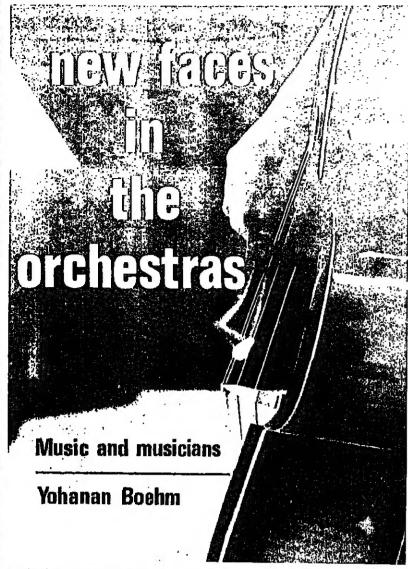
The Israel Broadcasting Orchestra is in for a difficult time this year. There has been a considerable change of personnel, with an especially huge luftux of new members in the string section. A mew chief conductor and musical director has been appointed—Lukas Fors, who will spend three periods of one month each with the orchestra. Yuri Aronovitch will be house conductor, and a plethors of guest conductors will descend on the players. For the 42 concerts scheduled for the 1972/73 season, there are no less than 18 conductors (with three or four rehearsals), the rest, between two and four. Only the chief conductor will have eight concerts, but these, as we have already indicated, will be spread over three separate months. Considering the amount of new blood in the orchestra, the prospect of a motiley crew, playing just adequately, instead of the close-knilt, The Israel Broadcasting Orchesa motley crew, playing just adequately, instead of the close-knit, well-assimilated ensemble we have become accustomed to, is not a

#### Few old-timers

Looking at the string section, for example, there are a few "old timers," some — only a few — of Beethoven's "Grosse Fugue" and Russia. Nearly everyone has and Russia. Nearly everyone has a different training and is at a different stage in his or her development is a player. Who is going to educate them into unanimity in bowing, tone production, and devoted training orchestra for the past eight years.

It is probably the duty of the radio orchestra to give many conductors the opportunity to appear with it; but the people concerned with the further improvement of its standards should do everyting possible to book Henry Temianka for further, and longer, periods to work with the strings, with a view to integrating the individual mity in bowing, tone production, sults with the Broadcasting Or-view to integrating the individual tone quality, attitude, discipline chestra, maintains that, in order players and to developing a profile

PAGE THIRTY-SIX



weeks (and for many years now the public appears to have been satisfied with this state of affairs!), an orchestra can never nehieve a higher group standard under these conditions.

The great progress made by the Israel Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra over the last few years is due to the unstinting work of Mendi Rodan, who has been in charge of this body for nine charge of this body for nine charge of this body for nine groups, the promotion of chamber music, have all helped, but most of the improvement is majority in any symphony orplayers in other countries tend to

#### Sizes of groups

(always the weakest point with to improve 'his' orchestra, a con- and a character for the orchestra our orchestras)? Foss is known as ductor should be a violinist — a as a whole.

a planist of great ability, a com- good player, but especially a

object, the best players are available, and problems of integration

#### Professorship

Mr Tomianka has been also artist-in-residence at the Califor-nia State University at Long ONLY this week we had an opportunity of witnessing what and has trained the university determined and devoted training orchestra for the past eight

A Street



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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

# CLASSICS-AND CLASSIC BORES

method and not have been claimed and the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of the p

THE horrible ending to the Olympic Games, preceded by 24 hours of almost unbearable

CTOCKTAKING in the morgue still going strong, with the other concentrates the mind wonder-fully. I refer, of course, to this newspaper's archives and not to the grim places we visit so often in TV thrillers.

The strong description of the morgue still going strong, with the other Richard Burton, admirably played by Kenneth Haigh. In a recent episode, the whole raison d'etre of African exploration was upset when an Arab trader draw and the strong description of the strong descriptio

Radio Review

FINE COVERAGE OF TRAGIC NEWS

course, they were paid-up party enjoy "Tarzan." "He and She," members. They emphasized this a comedy series with Richard Benby slapping another IL15 on the jamin and Paula Prentiss, will go

would make it a rule to check fare rather extreme, swinging, the truth of every claim made pendulum-like, from highbrow to their advertisers.

I don't know how effective our that could be called the golden

icence fee.

One of the poorest shows, "This is Your Life," provided some of the best TV of the year when first, that old campaigner, David Hacchen, and then Ezer Welzman including, I am pleased to report, a setisfactory gueta of Indians.



## tapetours

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word asting station of West Germany, actually took to quoting larged Radio. So did Radio Cairo.

The news which raised the rune in for a change), here is couple of hours later when the sad truth became known where the reside staffers were totally dependent on the German authorities for information. Their reports at 1 a.m., unfortunately, leap the grand unascossary grief. Even history and geography, the music and unascossary grief. Even history and geography, the music their the grim news became a nad arts and what have you of the first of the military correspondents. The rescale attempts had the advertisers word for their families were notified be-second respondent all the families were notified be-second respondent on the German authorities the grim news became a not arts and what have you of the sale there would the minor delites there would suggest the foreign language few announcers capable of doing few announcers capable of doing few announcers capable of doing the first of the military correspondent on the foreign language word for the benefit of vissofiling music. No talk unless softling music not the plaza in front of the Western the guy realphe, as the first of singular the something to word none of the minor delites there would music so of their talk and more the plaza in front of the Western the guy realphe to long the minor deli

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE — ROSH HASHANA

PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1972



for perfection, or whether the confusion, the fragmentation,

the vagueness are intentional, I am beginning to think that this madness is a deliberate

method.

The third original play

worth mentioning here was actually not written by anyone. The Days to Come was a compilation of interviews, collected and arranged by Yehoshua Sobol, with persons of advanced age, on the problems of being old. The initiator and director of the production was Nola Chilton of the Haifa Municipal Theatrs, and the result

was a shocking document presented with simplicity, dignity, and above all with great understanding and compassion. I was gled that as a member of the

Ired mayor

The Days to Come was one

of the plays cited as a reason for the falling-off of subscrip-tions in Halfa. Another was Plautus' Asses under the lively direction of Michael Al-freds. The 25-centuries-old play made one of the year's

now the new one be-glas and I look back upon a whole year of theatre-going during which I have reviewed some 70 shows, and seen many more which I did not find worth reviewing. It has not been a happy year for an observer of the Israeli theatre; it has been one of few good shows, very few original plays of any virtue; and above all, one in which the trickle of shows designed for unsophisti.

shows designed for unsophisticated tastes swelled to a tor-rent that flooded our stages. The outstanding feature of the past year has been the phanomenal popularity of such shows as My Mother the General, Boutique of Lies and Morris Casanova. What all these have in common is that they cater to a particular kind of public, a public that knows exactly what it wants to see.

Simple formula

The formula is quite simple. You take an old French, English, or American comedy (the original author may or may not be mentioned in the credits). You make some witch ilts), you make some slight changes in the text, mainly by glving Hebrew names to chaacters and places, m in doing so that the hero, the one the audience can identify with, is called Azoulal or some other good Sephardiname; out throw in an unpleasant or comic character called Weinstein or some other Ashkenazi name; you perpor Ashkenazi name; you pepper his dialogue with plenty of uly expressions of the kind then you sit back and watch the money roll in.

the pretty depressing picdepressing when you that about the time the mation called Boutique of des was packing them in the was a crists at the sais Municipal Theatre caused by the dissatisfaction of SEPTEMBER 8, 1972

subscribers with the kind of shows they were being offered. Members of the workers' all this did not add up to a finished work of art. A cri-tical admirer of Aloni since committee — who represent the bulk of the subscribers I saw his first play, I found The Gypsies a disappointment and more than that; having always wondered whether he is

and whom the late Mayor Abba Khoushy had most in mind when he founded the theatre—complained that some of the shows were over their heads. In fact, nothing experimental for really investigated. mental or really innovative was presented there, only a few shows which rose above the medicerity with which the other repertory theatres feed their audiences. The shows to which the subscribers objected were precisely those of which the Halfa theatre had the right to be proud; they were some of the best we saw in the past year, among them in the past year, among them by far the best original play,

I am referring to Hefetz by Hanoch Lewin (a co-produc-tion with the Cameri of Tel Aviv), a trenchant satire on Israeli society with some pathetically repulsive but only too recognizable characters, full of compassion for those unable to find their place in society. Twenty-eight-year-old Hanoch Lewin, who had previously aroused sharp controversy with satirical revues (one of them the notorious Queen of the Bathtub) and one full-length play, here emerged as Israel's most original young play-

Flawed Aloni

The other native play of note to appear last year was Nissim Aloni's annual offering. The Gypsies of Jaffa aroused the controversy this aroused the controversy this author's plays have been provoking for about two decades. The Gypsies had all the faults and all the enchantment we are used to from Aloni, but both in sharper focus than usual. The play was full of merically heautiful scenes: it magically beautiful scenes; it abounded in brilliant humour and poignant sentiment; but

most amusing evenings at the

most amusing evenings at the theatre; it was one of these entertainments that remind you that theatre can be real fun. The Mayor of Halfa, who by virtue of his office is the theatre's boss, publicly expressed his dissatisfaction with the play's bawdiness, and some members of the city council used strong language about it in public, but it is to the credit of the city fathers that they did not go beyond words.

beyond words.
One show was suppressed last

year. It was Amos Keynan's Comrades Talk About Jesus and it was the first time censorship had reared its thick head for about five years. The last occasion was when the Censorship Board banned Edward Bond's Saved because of a scene in which London youngsters stone a baby in its crib, just for the fun of it. In the case of Comrades Talk About Jesus, the reason was that the play, which uses the passion of Christ for parabolical purposes along with a great deal of horseplay (it opens with an actor, hanging on a cross in the traditional manner of Christian isonography, opening his mouth to let out a shout of "Watermelon!"), would offend the sensibilities of a section of the country's population.

country's population. (The reason given for censoring the play was that it mocked both war dead and war widows.)

glad that as a member of the jury for the annual theatre prize of the Tel Aviv Munici-pality, I was able to vote to award the 1972 prize to Miss There were cries for censorship in the conservative press when the Cameri came out with its production of The Morchant of Venice under the direction of Yossi Yizraell. The controversy was caused by the director's approach to the character of Shylock; instead of having him portrayed in the traditional manner — and one traditional manner — and one untrue to the text — as a proud Jew fighting the fight of his people against his gentile persecutors, he brought to the stage a Shylock no Jew would be proud of, a furtive, back-alley character interested in nothing but his shabby money deals. It was a daring approach, one to outrage the approach, one to outrage the viewer and make him think, with a remarkable performance by Avner Hiskiyahu in the part of Shylock.

Agnon classic

More successful but not fully so was the stage adap-tation of Agnon's classic The Bridal Canopy, an epic tale of a poor Hassid's wandering around the towns of Galicia, at Habimah, also under Yiz-raeli's direction. It was a show with moments of brilliance, a large musical spectacle which paradoxically defeated the purpose — of retelling in theatrical terms Agnon's simple tale.

Among other directorial achievements two by Edna Shavit at Tzavta which finally moved to its larger and more comfortable home last February and embarked on a ruary and embarked on a more ambitious programme of activities, both by Edna Shavit. The Indian Wants the Bronx, by Israel Horowitz, was a New York newspaper headline made into a play, a chilling study in senseless street violence. The director created here a frightening ballet in which the terror rose constantly to reach a terrible crescendo. Ruzzente, by the 16th-century Italian playwright Beolco, was an interesting exercise in grotesque, bitter humour, a welcome relief from the uninspired realism we customarily see.

The disappointment of the year was A Summer Celebra-tion, the Nathan Alterman poem brought to the stage of Cameri by Shmuel Bunim The transfer of the whimsical poignant, subtly humorous, compassionate poem from the printed page to the stage proved to be unfortunate; the language of the stage proved to be unfortunate; the language of the stage proved to be unfortunate; the language of the stage of guage lost its beauty, the characters their life, and only slight traces of Alterman's humour remained

This review would not be complete without mention of the most celebrated theatrical event of the year: the inaugu-ration of the Jerusalem Theatre building, the largest, most up-to-date building of its kind in the country. I hope to be able to report here — a year from now — that the new building has been one of the year's blessings for the people of Jerusalem. Shana Tova!

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE - ROSH HASHANA

PAGE THIRTY-EIGHT